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ABSTRACT

The 1988 edition of this annual report aims to provide the most complete information available about the formal Minnesota child care system. It is intended to help all those interested in child care to better understand the common base of information about the state's child care system. Provided are data about: (1) the rising number of children under 12 needing child care; (2) the current financial assistance programs available to help the working poor pay for child care; (3) the supply of licensed child care; (4) the cost of child care and the wages of child care workers; and (5) the sources and amounts of county, state, and federal funds spent on child care. The report uses the Child Caring Reportcard to compare the workings of the child care system in each county. Counties are ranked on nine indicators that measure the quality and diversity of child care, and the extent to which child care services are accessible to children regardless of income. While complete statistics are not available, the report contains all information that is available on each county. Appendix A offers recommendations to various agencies concerning the collection of much of the missing information. Seven additional appendices provide information about accredited and employer-sponsored child care centers and statistical data by county. (RH)

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The 1988 Annual Report on

THE MINNESOTA CHILD CARE SYSTEM

featuring The Child Caring Reportcard™

by Tom Copeland, Information Specialist

Resources for Child Caring

David Allen, Executive Director

RESOURCES FOR CHILD CARING

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Resources for Child Caring (RCC) is a non-profit organization providing leadership for high-quality child care. Through training, resources, publications and community leadership we are working to develop a child care system that incorporates quality, diversity of child care options and equal access to care, regardless of family income and background. Resources for Child Caring provides services and strategies for meeting current and changing child care needs.

This publication was made possible by financial assistance from the Otto Bremer Foundation and its Bremer First American Bank affiliates and the contributors to RCC, including the Dayton Hudson Foundation.

For information about ordering a report that provides statistics on a county-by-county basis or for additional copies of this report, see the order form at the end of this report.

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Foreword

For years our staff at Resources for Child Caring have received several calls a week from policy makers, media, advocates and interested citizens asking for information about the need, supply, cost and quality of child care.

For years we have been asked "How good is our child care system in Minnesota?" and "How does one area of the state compare with another?"

Although we have responded to these questions with the best available information on hand, we have not been satisfied with the quantity and quality of available child care data. Child care data are generally hard to come by, inconsistent and not calculated on a county-by-county basis. Making child care policy decisions is difficult without a reliable base of information.

With the publication of **The Minnesota Child Care System,** we hope to make it easier for everyone to answer the basic questions about child care in our state.

This report brings together on both a statewide and a count-by-county basis, all the information that we could find from many different sources about child care need, supply, cost and quality. In some cases we conducted our own surveys to collect the information.

The county-by-county data are published separately and may be ordered by using the form at the back of this report.

This report also contains the Child Caring Reportcard™ that establishes, for the first time, a kind of "index of leading indicators" for child care. Using nine indicators it measures the health of our child care system on both a state and county basis.

Our goal at Resources for Child Caring is to help create a child care system in Minnesota that ensures high quality care in a diversity of settings to all our children who need it, regardless of family income or circumstances. It is our hope and firm belief that **The Minnesota Child Care System** will contribute to that goal.

Our plan is to publish **The Minnesota Child Care System** annually. We welcome your ideas for making it better next year.

For our children,

Judy Alnes
President of the Board of Directors
Resources for Child Caring

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Introduction

This report presents the most complete information currently available about the formal Minnesota child care system. It is intended to help all those who are interested in child care—state and local leaders, legislators, child care providers, child care licensors, employers, foundations, and children's advocates—to better understand the common base of information about our state's child care system.

We hope that the data in this report will be used to educate the public and policy makers about how child care is made available to parents and their children in Minnesota.

This report contains data about:

1. The rising number of children under 12 needing child care,
2. The current financial assistance programs available to help the working poor pay for child care,
3. The supply of licensed child care,
4. The cost of child care and the wages of child care workers, and
5. The sources and amounts of county, state and federal funds spent on child care.

In addition, we have compared how well the child care system is working in each county by developing The Child Caring Reportcard.™ We have ranked each county using nine indicators that measure the quality of child care, the diversity of child care available, and the extent to which child care services are accessible to children regardless of income. We hope that this Reportcard™ will be used to stimulate discussion about the reasons for the differences in child care services from county to county and how these services can be improved.

Data in this report covers what is known about the formal, licensed child care system. There is a vast informal network of child care performed by parents, relatives, neighbors, etc. that is not covered in this report. We hope to develop tools to measure this informal network and publish reports about it at a future date.

The data collected for this report were taken from a variety of sources including: Department of Human Services reports, Head Start, Minnesota Department of Education, State Demography Unit, and from surveys conducted by Resources for Child Caring in which Child Care Works, a statewide coalition of child care advocates, helped collect data. The report contains all current child care information that is available for each county. There were other statistics that we had hoped to report, but could not because they are not available. In the Appendix we offer a list of recommendations to various agencies to collect much of the missing information. Because the data have never before been collected in such a comprehensive way, we have provided extensive notes about their sources. Where estimates were unavoidable, we have tried to be conservative. We plan to update this report regularly and publish it annually, incorporating new information as it becomes available. We invite your comments and suggestions.

The data included in this report are statewide. We have compiled the same data for each county and published it separately. If you would like to obtain a copy of the data for one or more county(ies) (4 pages each) or for all the counties (332 pages), you may use the order form at the back of this report.

Summary of Findings

- Only about a third of all eligible low-income families received child care assistance in 1988. *(See Table 5)*

- To serve the nearly 3,000 families now on **The Child Care Fund** waiting lists in 49 counties would cost over $9 million additional for the next biennium. *(See Table 9)*

- To serve every child who is eligible to receive assistance under **The Child Care Fund** would cost nearly $65 million additional for the next biennium. *(See Table 9)*

- The ten counties with the *highest* rated child care system according to **The Child Caring Reportcard™** are, in order:

  St. Louis
  Mower
  Ramsey
  Olmsted
  Anoka
  Hennepin
  Lake
  Dakota
  Winona
  Douglas

  The ten counties with the *lowest* scores are, in order:

  Clearwater
  Mahnomen
  Cottonwood
  Lac Qui Parle
  Roseau
  Kanabec
  Marshall
  Dodge
  Fillmore
  Red Lake

  (See Child Caring Reportcard™ Insert)

- For fiscal year 1988, over $4.6 million of state money allocated to **The Child Care Fund** was not spent by the counties. *(See Table 6)*

- There are fewer than 4 full-time spaces in licensed child care programs for every 10 children under age 6 who need child care. *(See Table 11)*

- The wages paid to child care workers are extremely low. The average salary of a teacher in a licensed child care center was $11,586 in 1988. *(See Table 16)*

Statistics of the Minnesota Child Care System

I. Child Care Demographics

- **Table 1 – Population Projections For Children Under 12 and Percentage of Working Mothers With Children Under 6**
- **Table 2 – Number of Children Under 6 Needing Care While Mother is Working**

Table 1

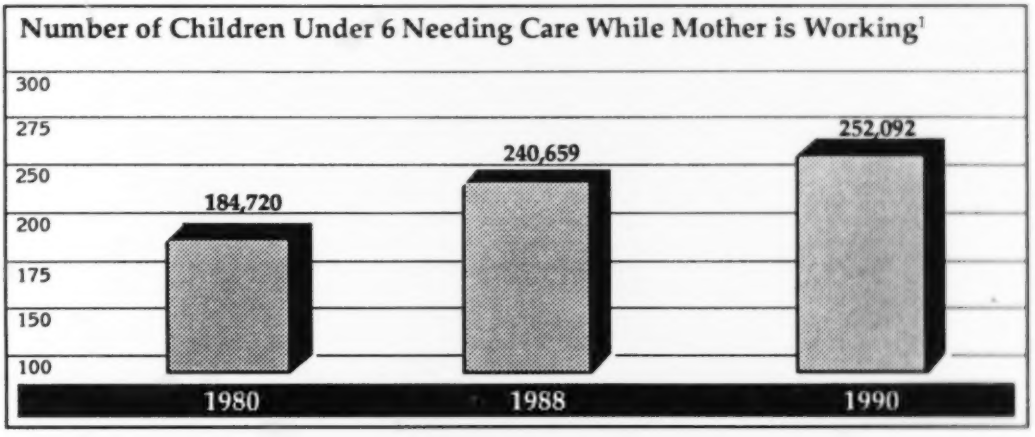
Population Projections For Children Under 12 and Percentage of Working Mothers With Children Under 6

	1980	1988	1990
Minnesota Population[1]	4,075,971	4,311,452	4,370,888
Number of children:			
Age 0 - 5 years	366,508	401,098	403,993
Age 6 - 12 years	437,061	443,228	455,133
Total 0 - 12 years	803,569	844,327	859,126
Percent of mothers in the work force with children under 6[2]	50.4%	60.0%	62.4%

[1-1] 1980 and 1990 population estimates are from **Minnesota Population Projections 1980-2010,** State Demography Unit, Minnesota Department of Energy Planning and Development (1983). We calculated 1988 estimates by taking the 1985 estimates and adding three-fifths of the difference between those and the published 1990 estimates. This assumes an equal rate of growth between 1985-1990.

[1-2] The 1980 data come from the Census Department. In 1987 the Census Department reported that the national rate had risen to 57%. We assume that the rate for Minnesota has continued to increase since 1980, but probably not quite as fast as the rate for the nation as a whole. The rate of growth between 1980 and 1987 for the nation was 22 percent; so for Minnesota we estimate the increase at 19 percent between 1980 and 1988. We calculated the same rate of increase to get a 1990 estimate. According to the Minnesota Commission on the Economic Status of Women, in 1980 66 percent of women in Minnesota with school-age children (ages 6-17) were working.

Table 2



[2-1] These numbers were calculated by multiplying the total number of children under 6 by the percent of women in the labor force with children under 6. The result is an estimate of the number of children under 6 who need care because their mothers are working. Not all mothers who work need child care by a nonrelative (the father or relatives may care for the child) and some mothers who do not work use child care for other reasons. No other data are available to help estimate the need for child care.

II. The Child Care Fund

- **Table 3 – Child Care Fund: Division of Expenditures (FY'88)**
- **Table 4 – Child Care Fund: Total Actual Expenditures (FY'86-88)**
- **Table 5 – Child Care Fund: Families Served, Eligible and on Waiting Lists (FY'86-89)**
- **Table 6 – Child Care Fund: Total State Allocations and Actual State Expenditures (FY'86-89)**
- **Table 7 – Child Care Fund: The Five Priority Groups (FY'88)**
- **Table 8 – Child Care Fund: Waiting List (12/31/88)**
- **Table 9 – Child Care Fund: Money Needed to Serve Families on Waiting List and All Eligible Families**

The Minnesota Child Care Fund is a program administered by the Department of Human Services (DHS) established to provide child care financial assistance for eligible families, enabling them to seek or retain employment, or participate in education or training. Parents are required to pay a portion of their child care costs while they receive assistance through the Fund. Their payment is based on monthly gross income and family size. "Sliding Fee" is the term used to describe payments based on ability to pay. To be eligible for this Fund, parents must be earning less than 75% of the state median income for their family size. (For a family of 2, in 1988, the maximum monthly income is $1,308; for a family of 3 it is $1,616..) The Fund is managed by each county under state guidelines. The money distributed under the Fund comes from state budget allocations as well as federal and county assistance.

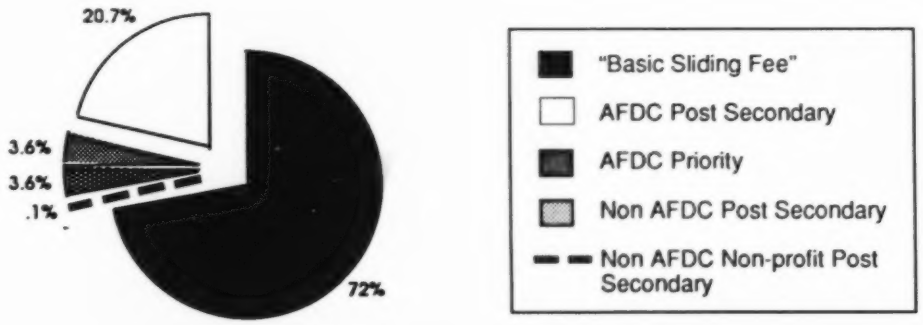
For FY'88-1989 there are five different priority groups of money from which low-income parents can received assistance. The income guidelines are the same for each priority group; the difference is in the kind of parent each priority group was set up to serve:

1. "Basic" Sliding Fee serves working families with incomes less than 75% of the state median income including those who are receiving AFDC or who are eligible for AFDC but are not receiving it.
2. AFDC Priority serves AFDC recipients who are working or taking training or education leading to employment. The recipients are either under 21, or lack a high school degree or have received AFDC for at least 24 of the past 36 months.
3. AFDC Post Secondary serves AFDC recipients who are students attending public post secondary schools, technical institutes, community colleges, state universities or the University of Minnesota.
4. Non AFDC Public Post Secondary serves income eligible students who are not on AFDC and are students attending public post secondary schools.
5. Non AFDC Non Profit Post Secondary serves income eligible students who are not on AFDC and are attending non-profit post secondary schools such as Dunwoody Industrial Institute, College of St. Catherine and College of St. Scholastica.

In addition to providing child care financial assistance through The Child Care Fund, the DHS also distributed $650,000 for Child Care Service Grants and Resource and Referral Grants for FY'88-89. The Child Care Service Grants were given to pay for start-up expenses, expansion, training, or equipment for family day care homes and child care centers. The Resource and Referral Grants were given to 15 counties and agencies for start-up services to help parents find child care and to provide technical assistance to providers.

Table 3

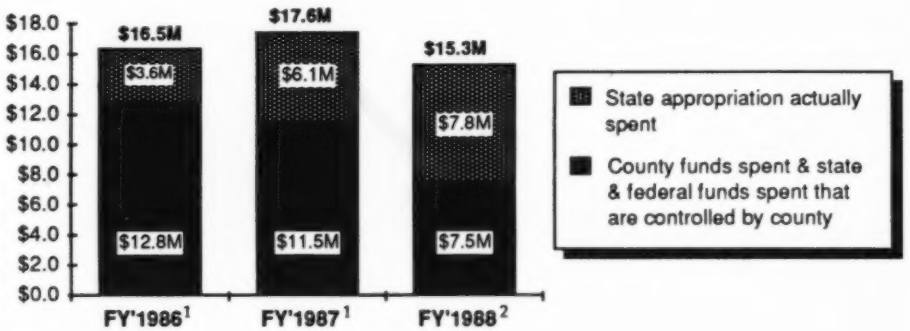
Child Care Fund: Division of Expenditures (FY'88)[1]



3-1 The source for this data is the quarterly Child Care Programs Reports for FY'88 from the Department of Human Services.

Table 4

Child Care Fund: Total Actual Expenditures (FY'86-88)



	FY 1986[1]	FY 1987[1]	FY1988[2]
State allocation	3,890,750	6,099,991	12,508,600
State allocation spent	3,590,643	6,077,151	7,794,086
County/Federal assistance	12,863,607	11,517,620	7,508,669
Total child care assistance	16,454,250	17,594,771	15,302,755

4-1 Figures for 1986 and 1987 state allocations and spending come from the Department of Jobs and Training, which administered the Sliding Fee program during those years. The data on the county and federal assistance comes from two surveys of the county social service departments conducted by Resources for Child Caring and Child Care Works.

4-2 The data for FY'88 come from DHS quarterly Child Care Programs Reports. **The drop shown in the amount of County/Federal assistance from FY'87 to FY'88 should be approached with caution.** FY'88 was the first year that the state required counties to report these numbers; the lack of a consistent reporting procedure for FY'86 and 87 probably mean that these numbers contain inaccuracies. For example, counties may have included money not spent on direct child care assistance (such as money for licensing or child protection). Also, counties could not separate out federal and county money in FY'86 and 87, so we reported the non-state assistance as one number. *(This separation is shown for FY'88 in Table 7.)* Reallocation by some counties of federal Title XX money to other non-child care areas may also account for a drop in assistance. While it seems that some counties did reduce their child care assistance contribution, we cannot accurately account for this. The breakdown of FY'88 data by county can be found in Chart E in the Appendix.

Table 5

Child Care Fund: Families Served, Eligible, and on Waiting Lists (FY'86-'89)

	FY1986[1]	FY1987[1]	FY1988	FY1989
Number of families served	10,304	11,182	9,678[2]	18,010est[7]
Number of children served	15,517	18,008	14,273[3]	26,564est[7]
Number of families on waiting list	N/A	2,624	4,485[4]	2,901[8]
Total eligible families	30,641	29,497	30,108[5]	
Estimated number of eligible families not served	20,337	18,315	20,430[6]	x
Percent of eligible families served	33.6%	37.9%	32.1%	x

5-1 Data for FY'86 and 87 come from two surveys of the county social service departments conducted by Resources for Child Caring and Child Care Works. The total eligible families for these two years was an estimate made by the county social service departments. The number of eligible families not served was calculated by subtracting the number of families served from the number eligible.

5-2 The number of families served in FY'88 comes from the quarterly Child Care Program Reports submitted by the counties to DHS. To arrive at a more accurate comparison with the preceding fiscal years, we made some adjustments. For each separate priority group ("Basic" Sliding Fee, AFDC Priority, etc.), we used the largest number of families served in any one quarter as the year's total. This underestimates the total number of **different** families served because families are constantly entering and leaving these programs. For example, if a county serves 40 families in one program in the first quarter of the year and if 10 families leave the program at the end of the first quarter and 10 more enter the program at the beginning of the second quarter, the second quarter report would show that 40 families were served, even though 50 **different** families received assistance in the two quarters.

[5-3] The number of children served in FY'88 was calculated by taking an average of the average number of children per family from each quarterly Child Care Program Report. The range was 1.43 to 1.56 children per family. The average of the quarterly reports was 1.475, which we then multiplied by the number of families served.

[5-4] The number of families on the waiting list comes from a survey of the county social service departments conducted by Resources for Child Caring.

[5-5] This figure represents the number of families with children under 6 who earned less than the federal poverty level in 1979. The latest poverty income guidelines were published in the **Federal Register** in February 1988. Compare them with the Minnesota Child Care Fund income guidelines:

Family Size	Federal Poverty Guidelines (1988)	MN Child Care Fund Guidelines (1988)
2	$7,730	$15,696
3	9,690	19,392
4	11,650	23,088
5	13,610	26,808
6	15,570	30,480

If we assume that the same number of families who were below the poverty level in 1979 are below it in 1988, we find that all families with children under 6 who meet federal poverty guidelines in 1979 also meet the Minnesota guidelines and are eligible for the Minnesota Child Care Fund program in 1988. In fact, there are many Minnesota families with children under 6 who do not meet the federal poverty guidelines but are still eligible for the Minnesota Child Care Fund. Thus, the figure shown in this table must be considered a **very conservative** indicator of the number of families actually eligible for the Minnesota Child Care Fund in 1988. We tried to find other ways of estimating this unmet need but were unable to identify any method that was statistically reliable on a county basis.

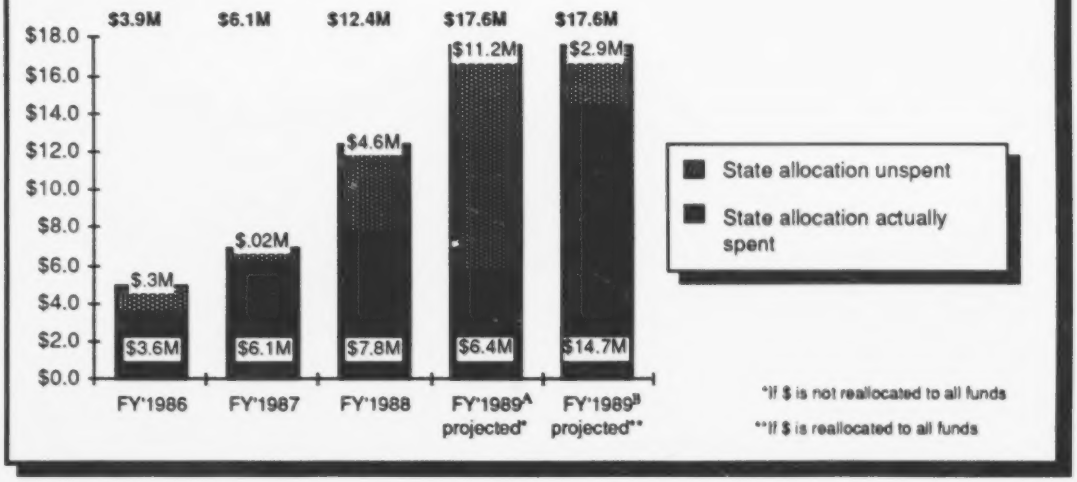
[5-6] The number of eligible families not served was calculated by subtracting the number of families served from the number eligible. Because the number of families with children under 6 below the poverty level for 1979 is a **very conservative** estimate of those families eligible for the Child Care Fund in 1988, the number of eligible families not served must also be considered an underestimation.

[5-7] These estimates are taken from the county social service plans submitted to the Department of Human Services.

[5-8] This number is from a survey conducted by Resources for Child Caring, representing the waiting list as of December 31, 1988. The decline in the waiting list from the previous year can be attributed to Hennepin, Dakota and Anoka counties which had a combined drop of 1,800 between July and December of 1988 because additional state allocations became available in July. During the same period, 13 counties began waiting lists for the first time.

Table 6

Child Care Fund: Total State Allocations and Actual State Expenditures (FY'86-'89)[1]



6-1 Data for this table come from the Department of Human Services. This table shows how much of the original state allocation for the Child Care Fund was actually spent. The FY'89 allocation figure comes from *Informational Bulletin No.88-311,* "Child Care Fund/PATHS Program State Funds available for State Fiscal Year 1989," published by the Department of Human Services. The FY'89 projections are based upon the first two quarterly reports submitted by the counties to DHS. Projection A assumes that all counties spending over 50% of their allocation for each of the five different priority groups in the first two quarters will spend all of their allocation by the end of the year. For those counties spending less than 50% in the first 2 quarters, we multiplied their expenditures by 2 to project what they would spend by the end of the year. Projection A assumes that money not spent is not reallocated to counties that could spend more if they had it. Projection B assumes that the unspent money, as estimated under Projection A, is reallocated to counties who could spend it. This was estimated by multiplying the total amount counties spent in the first two quarters by 2. Those counties spending more than their allocation would be allocated money from those counties that underspent their allocation. It is critical to remember that at the same time that not all Child Care Fund money is being spent, there are 2,900 families on waiting lists. This underspending does not reflect lack of need, but instead reflects barriers in the design and implementation of the program that prevents the most effective use of the funds.

Table 7

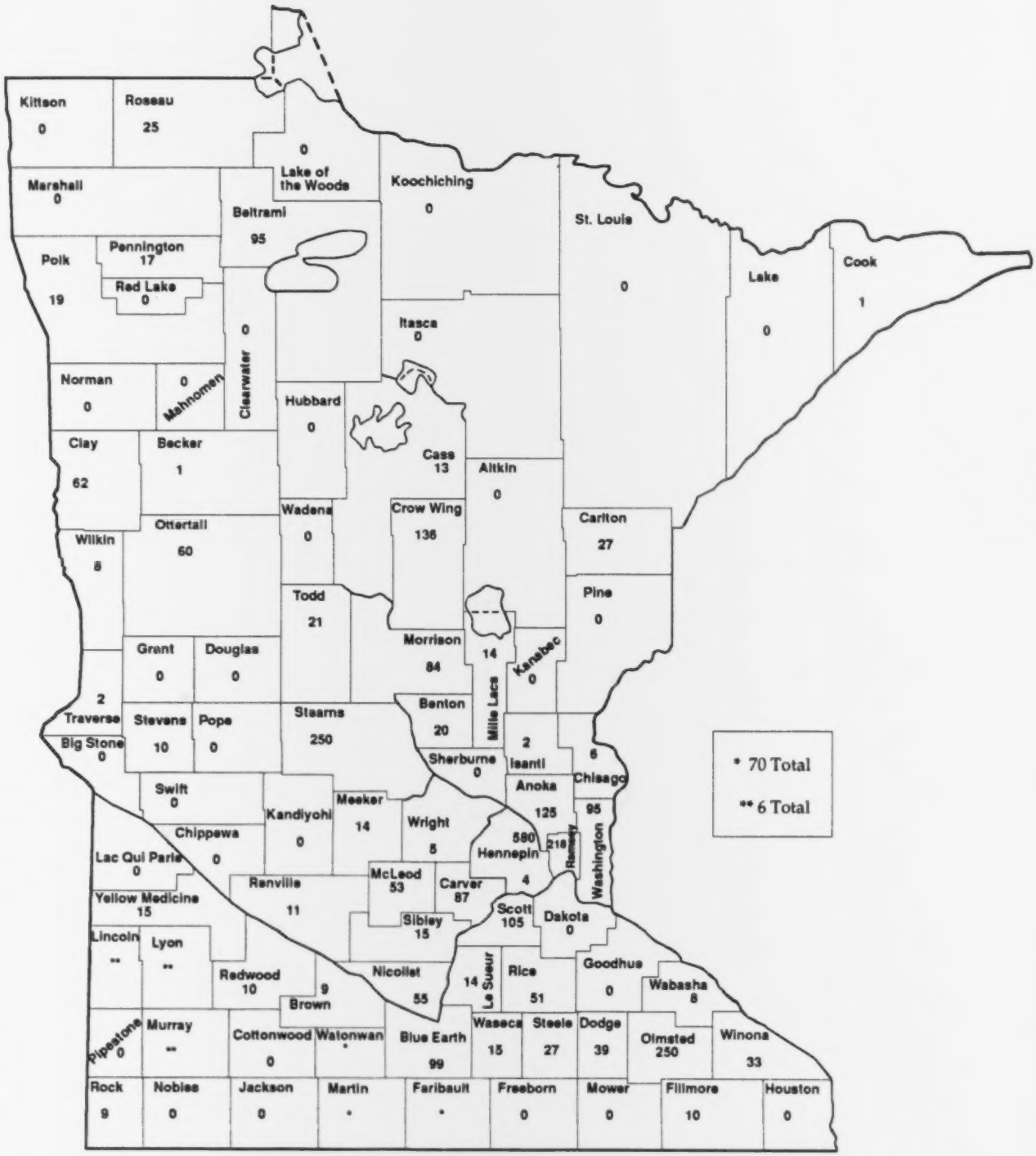
Child Care Fund: The Five Priority Groups (FY'88)
(July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)[1]

	TOTAL PROGRAM	"Basic" Sliding Fee	AFDC Priority	AFDC Pubic Post Secondary	Non AFDC Public Post Secondary	Non AFDC Non Profit Post Secondary
State allocation	$12,508,600	$6,004,128	$2,861,968	$2,601,789	$936,643	$104,072
State allocation spent	7,794,086	5,454,547	336,805	1,456,638	538,734	7,362
County expenditures	5,307,399	5,187,041	1,739	103,439	15,180	x
Federal AFDC Special Needs/ Training expenditures	2,201,270	386,172	208,753	1,606,345	x	x
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$15,302,755	$11,027,760	$547,297	$3,166,422	$553,914	$7,362
Families served	9,678	5,979	808	2,406	453	32
Children served	14,273	8,819	1,191	3,548	668	47
Families on waiting list	4,485					
Estimate additional eligible families	20,430					
Total eligible families (est.)	30,108					
Percent of eligible families served	32.1%					

[7-1] Figures for the state, county and federal expenditures comes from the quarterly Child Care Program Report published by DHS. The county expenditures include the required 15 percent match for the "Basic" Sliding Fee and any money spent by the county in excess of the state allocation. Although much of the county expenditures come from federal sources such as Title XX, we report them as county expenditures because the county has control over whether or not to spend the money on this program. The county expenditures that use federal money are not using federal money as matching funds. The Non AFDC public post secondary allocation includes $36,000 allocated to the State University system which was not spent, but was carried forward to FY'89. *For the sources of the data reported in this table listed below Total Expenditures, see notes 2-6 on Table 5.*

Table 8

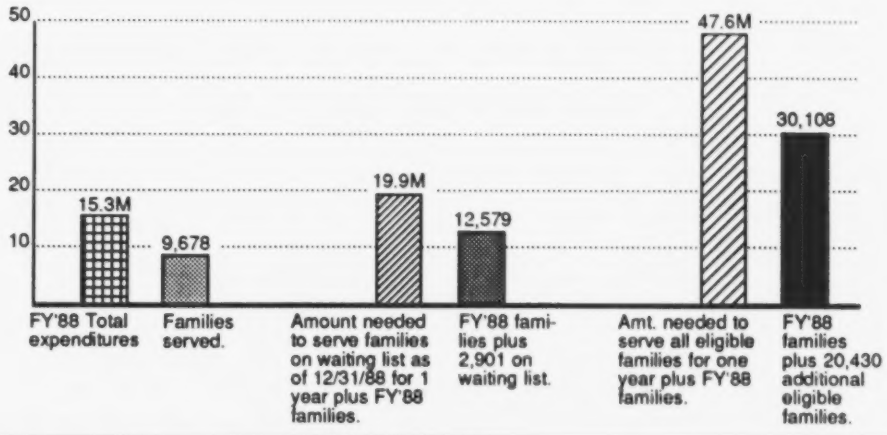
Child Care Fund: Waiting List (12/31/88)[1]



[1] This map shows number of families on waiting lists for the Child Care Fund as of 12/31/88. Resources for Child Caring conducted a survey of all county social service departments to obtain this information. The counties of Lincoln, Lyon and Murray administrate the Child Care Fund under one program and so is their waiting list. The same situation exists with Watonwan, Martin and Faribault.

Table 9

Child Care Fund: Money Needed to Serve Families on Waiting List and All Eligible Families[1]



9-1 This table represents how much money it would take to provide financial assistance for one year to families on a waiting list as of December 31, 1988 and to serve all eligible families (as defined by using the number of families with children under 6 meeting 1979 poverty income guidelines). This estimate of the number of eligible families for the Child Care Fund is a **very conservative** number. To serve just those on the waiting list would cost $4,586,481 for one year (2,901 families x $1,581 average per family) and $9,172,962 for two years. To serve the additional eligible families for two years would cost $64, 599,660 (20,430 families x $1,581 x 2).

III. The Supply of Child Care

- **Table 10 – Number of Child Care Programs and Capacities by Age Group**
- **Table 11 – Number of Licensed Spaces Per 10 Children Under 6 Who Need Child Care**
- **Table 12 – Number and Percentage of Child Care Centers Accredited**
- **Table 13 – Number and Percentage of Homes and Centers on the Child Care Food Programs**
- **Table 14 – Percentage of Child Care Resource and Referral Standards Met by Counties**

Table 10

Number of Child Care Programs and Capacities by Age Group

	Number of Programs	Number of Spaces[1]				
		Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School age	Total
Family day care[2]	10,518	21,036	10,518	31,554	31,554	94,662
Child Care Centers[3]						
Private centers-						
full day	589	2,529	6,039	22,355	5,745	36,668
half day	433	60	212	10,504	105	10,881
Head Start.....half day	103	0	0	3,894	0	3,894
School-sponsored programs						
full day	35	136	274	1,235	357	2,002
half day	22	308	300	516	21	1,145
Extended day public[4]						
school half day	85	0	0	0	13,537	13,537
Total Centers						
full day	624	2,665	6,313	23,590	6,102	38,670
half day	643	368	512	14,914	13,663	29,457
all programs	1,267	3,033	6,825	38,504	19,765	68,127
Total spaces half day	643	368	512	14,914	13,663	29,457
Total spaces full day	11,142	23,701	16,831	55,144	37,656	133,332
Total all spaces	11,785	24,069	17,343	70,058	51,319	162,789

10-1 Definition of age groups: Family day care homes and child care centers are licensed by the Department of Human Services under separate rules, and their age definitions vary somewhat. Specifically:

	Family day care home	Child care center
Infant	0-11 months	6 weeks-15 months
Toddler	12 months-30 months	16 months-32 months
Preschooler	31 months-first day of kindergarten	33 months-first day of kindergarten
School age	kindergarten and older	kindergarten-12 years

For this report we have **not** tried to reconcile the different definitions when we combine spaces in age groups for home and centers.

[10-2] Family day care home count: Family day care homes are required to be licensed if they care for children from more than one unrelated family. Care is offered in the home of the provider, who is often a parent with young children. Group homes can care for as many as 14 children with the aid of another caregiver. The number of licensed homes, including group homes, comes from the Department of Human Services family day care licensing unit as of July 1988. In January 1989 the number of licensed homes rose to 10,923. The estimated number of spaces per age group is based upon: 2 infants, 1 toddler, 3 preschoolers and 3 schoolagers, for a total of 9. The most common license is for 2 infants, 1 toddler, 3 preschoolers and 4 schoolagers. Experience in Ramsey County and other counties indicates that providers, on average, desire one less schoolager than licensing allows. This total of 9 spaces is the same number reported in a survey conducted by the Minnesota Council on Children, Youth and Families in 1987. Providers with a license for 2 infants and 1 toddler can take a maximum of 3 children, toddler age or younger, but only 2 of them may be infants. Some providers may take 2 or 3 toddlers. It is, therefore, probably more accurate to look at the spaces for infants and toddlers combined. Spaces in homes are all counted as full-day spaces, even though some are filled by part-time children. There is no known method to calculate half-day spaces. For a breakdown of full-day spaces by county, see Chart D in the Appendix.

[10-3] Child care centers: Centers have paid staff and provide care for larger groups of children in public or private buildings. The number of centers and the licensed capacity by age group is based upon an analysis of 100% of center records at the Department of Human Services conducted by Resources for Child Caring in November and December of 1988. This list of centers includes all those licensed by the state and the extended day programs operated by public schools which are exempt from licensing.

The heading "private centers" includes all non profit and for profit centers and nursery schools, including those operated by churches and licensed programs in post-secondary institutions.

The heading "school sponsored programs" includes all licensed programs sponsored by schools, including centers sponsored by parochial schools and high schools. Also included are all licensed summer migrant programs.

Head Start is a family centered child development program for low income preschool children providing educational, social, medical, dental, nutrition and mental health services. An increasing number of families use Head Start as a part of their child care arrangements while they work. These Head Start spaces do not include children served under their home-based program.

The total distribution of centers at post-secondary institutions, including both licensed and unlicensed is as follows:

24 in technical institutes
11 in community colleges
7 in private colleges
6 on University of Minnesota campuses
5 in state universities

Note: Despite the fact that we examined the license of every center, there may be some error in the reported number of spaces. Some of the centers listed license capacity for more than one age group (i.e., 82 spaces for preschoolers and schoolagers). In most of these cases it was preschoolers and schoolagers. In these situations we divided the spaces between the two age groups in the following manner: When a center was licensed for 10 schoolagers and a total of 30 preschoolers and schoolagers, we listed 10 spaces for schoolagers and 20 spaces for preschoolers.

For a breakdown of spaces by county, see Chart D in the Appendix.

The Child Caring Reportcard™ (1988)

How well is the child care system working in each of Minnesota's counties? The Child Caring Reportcard™ can help us answer this question. To compile this Reportcard™ we have taken county data that measure the quality of child care, the diversity of child care available, and the extent to which child care services are accessible to children regardless of income. With these indicators we can measure the health of the child care system today and watch the progress or regression over the years. The most useful way to consider this Reportcard™ is by comparing the scores of one county with the scores of another. The highest possible score is 100 for each of the nine indicators.

The indicators are listed in random order and each one is given the same weight in the scoring. The scores ranged from a low of 13 (Clearwater) to a high of 70 (St. Louis).

Four counties scored 10 to 19 points
Fourteen counties scored 20 to 29 points
Fifty-four counties scored 30 to 39 points
Seven counties scored 40 to 49 points
Three counties scored 50 to 59 points
One county scored 70 to 79 points

Two groups of counties, Lincoln, Lyon and Murray counties and Faribault, Martin and Watonwan counties administer their Child Care Fund allocation as one unit, so we have treated them this way for this report. Therefore, there are a total of 83 county units in the state.

The ten highest scoring counties:	The ten lowest scoring counties:
St. Louis	Clearwater
Mower	Mahnomen
Ramsey	Cottonwood
Olmsted	Lac Qui Parle
Anoka	Roseau
Hennepin	Kanabec
Lake	Marshall
Dakota	Dodge
Winona	Fillmore
Douglas	Red Lake

Minnesota's total score was 40 out of a possible 100. It is difficult to compare this with other states because there is no similar rating system in any other state. We do know that compared to other states, Minnesota ranks very high in the percent of centers accredited, in the percentage of homes on the Child Care Food Program, and in the amount of child care financial assistance spent by the state and counties. A score of 40 indicates that a strong foundation for a child care system is in place, but also that there is a long way to go. Next year we will see if any improvement has been made.

We chose the nine indicators using the best data available for each county. The notes below explain each of the nine indicators in detail. We know that these indicators do not measure every important aspect of a healthy child care system and we hope to refine and incorporate additional data as they become available for future Reportcards.™ We welcome your ideas about this Reportcard.™

The Child Caring Reportcard™ (1988)

(from highest to lowest score)

	Rank	Percent Centers Accredited[1]	Spaces per 100 Children Needing Care[2]	Percent Standards Met[3]	Percent Eligible Families Served[4]	Percent Homes Using CCFP[5]	Headstart Spaces Per 100 Poverty Families[6]	$$ County Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[7]	$$ Federal Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[8]	Percent of State Allocation Spent[9]	Total Score
ST LOUIS	1	8.51	31.36	76.47	84.75	80.00	31.00	146.66	97.77	70.00	70.59
MAHER	2	.00	34.69	23.53	87.50	90.00	11.00	114.14	64.48	70.30	55.97
RAMSEY	3	17.24	49.21	100.00	30.45	84.00	16.00	30.09	42.73	66.10	52.51
OLMSTED	4	21.74	30.62	100.00	53.35	70.00	.00	24.09	84.00	70.99	52.29
ANOKA	5	6.00	43.90	82.35	37.70	80.00	13.00	47.13	48.32	69.60	49.79
HENNEPIN	6	17.39	47.50	100.00	33.20	85.00	12.00	50.94	37.65	59.90	49.30
LAKE	7	.00	16.86	76.47	43.90	100.00	90.00	9.42	31.02	54.50	47.00
DAKOTA	8	2.94	45.34	70.59	43.60	86.00	10.00	46.13	16.31	60.40	42.37
WINONA	9	.00	34.24	35.29	40.00	80.00	21.00	36.32	35.45	81.30	41.29
DOUGLAS	10	20.00	36.31	64.71	28.19	89.00	9.00	5.81	52.77	60.00	40.56
WABASHA	11	9.09	30.36	58.82	30.71	93.00	21.00	5.55	54.07	61.40	40.44
BLUE EARTH	12	25.00	30.84	70.59	26.81	85.00	12.00	8.30	25.74	60.20	39.00
WASHINGTON	13	10.42	44.81	70.59	24.67	84.00	9.00	5.51	45.92	42.70	39.74
ITASCA	14	9.09	23.86	64.71	45.31	96.00	23.00	23.72	.86	60.20	39.42
BELTRAMI	15	.00	32.89	58.82	41.89	92.00	20.00	9.81	30.81	64.00	38.91
JACKSON	16	.00	40.55	64.71	43.45	80.00	.00	13.37	21.83	77.00	38.68
CROW WING	17	7.14	24.92	64.71	37.57	90.00	7.00	33.30	5.81	75.00	38.39
FREEBORN	18	20.00	26.30	88.24	29.70	89.00	.00	3.89	36.83	58.70	38.30
SCOTT	19	.00	46.92	47.06	22.81	73.00	23.00	40.94	17.13	70.60	37.94
KITTSON *	20	.00	35.42	70.59	18.64	84.00	.00	9.72	.00	84.60	37.87
SHERBURNE	21	.00	34.63	58.82	30.30	70.00	15.00	30.60	16.10	60.00	37.82
BECKER	22	.00	44.89	82.35	24.42	62.00	21.00	4.83	29.57	67.50	37.33
POLK	23	.00	31.14	41.18	35.83	86.00	29.00	6.15	41.17	65.00	37.27
BROWN	24	.00	47.91	29.41	24.04	96.00	8.00	8.90	34.66	77.00	36.44
CARVER	25	.00	50.74	52.94	21.35	73.00	.00	13.13	20.23	86.60	36.22
BIG STONE	26	.00	42.19	47.06	20.51	69.00	85.00	7.49	.00	54.60	36.21
OTTER TAIL	27	.00	29.74	82.35	22.14	70.00	6.00	4.70	17.81	75.10	36.12
WRIGHT	28	.00	25.40	88.24	17.43	91.00	24.00	4.35	29.02	62.20	35.96
STEELE	29	14.29	36.81	52.94	30.00	86.00	12.00	5.64	.00	85.10	35.70
KOOCHICHING	30	.00	15.41	41.18	40.25	73.00	35.00	21.50	24.20	61.00	35.51
REGION VIII NORTH	31	16.67	29.60	58.82	20.25	95.00	.00	2.57	27.39	67.20	35.30
PENNINGTON	32	50.00	26.43	35.29	34.96	86.00	.00	11.54	5.30	65.30	34.99
ROCK *	33	.00	45.97	52.94	13.07	82.00	.00	6.00	3.00	75.40	34.91
WILKIN	34	.00	37.35	64.71	33.75	84.00	.00	5.00	.33	84.20	34.69
AITKIN	35	.00	31.00	70.59	29.84	96.00	.00	4.81	16.94	52.00	34.59
STEARNS	36	15.00	26.46	70.59	15.23	94.00	14.00	3.66	19.71	51.50	34.46
PIPESTONE	37	.00	42.00	41.18	19.77	84.00	.00	3.74	34.03	83.30	34.32
HOUSTON	38	.00	38.42	82.35	14.02	72.00	12.00	8.14	14.10	67.60	34.29
NICOLLET	39	.00	46.39	58.82	25.70	86.00	16.00	9.73	10.46	53.10	34.02
CLAY	40	21.43	29.97	23.53	34.00	98.00	20.00	5.21	1.90	63.50	33.95
TODD	41	.00	11.60	58.82	25.16	83.00	12.00	14.84	15.79	83.30	33.86
MAHNOMEN	42	.00	34.66	82.35	22.47	70.00	.00	3.74	34.25	56.90	33.82
COOK	43	33.33	43.84	41.18	31.58	100.00	.00	5.64	.00	66.00	33.42
MCLEOD	44	.00	35.07	58.82	24.40	72.00	12.00	16.84	5.23	76.20	33.40
STEVENS	45	.00	35.54	64.71	25.00	97.00	.00	3.59	.00	74.10	33.33
LAKE OF THE WOODS *	46	.00	40.53	47.06	27.70	93.00	.00	4.10	.00	53.40	33.27
YELLOW MEDICINE	47	.00	30.59	58.82	15.61	94.00	29.00	2.15	5.00	53.30	32.94
RICE	48	14.29	28.00	82.35	16.81	79.00	.00	4.75	13.02	57.30	32.93
GRANT *	49	.00	21.73	41.18	23.21	92.00	.00	5.49	2.44	76.00	32.76
WASECA	50	.00	40.47	70.59	14.10	95.00	12.00	4.21	8.37	49.30	32.70
BENTON	51	.00	34.07	76.47	8.75	94.00	30.00	2.12	19.23	28.90	32.62
SIBLEY	52	.00	9.57	70.59	16.34	93.00	11.00	5.31	6.50	79.00	32.47
WABENA	53	.00	30.43	52.94	21.39	95.00	16.00	3.61	2.50	60.90	32.33
REDWOOD *	54	.00	23.95	47.06	11.67	90.00	.00	4.89	.00	78.60	32.02

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(continued)

The Child Caring Reportcard™ (1988)

(from highest to lowest score)

	Rank	Percent Centers Accredited[1]	Spaces per 100 Children Needing Care[2]	Percent Standards Met[3]	Percent Eligible Families Served[4]	Percent Homes Using CCFP[5]	Headstart Spaces Per 100 Poverty Families[6]	$$ County Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[7]	$$ Federal Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[8]	Percent of State Allocation Spent[9]	Total Score
SWIFT	55	.00	67.19	41.18	14.46	71.00	33.00	2.00	6.31	51.20	31.91
MILLE LACS	56	33.33	31.99	29.41	16.22	97.00	.00	5.39	19.23	50.20	31.42
CHIPPEWA	57	.00	19.37	82.35	11.10	67.00	29.00	3.10	6.75	68.00	30.90
FARIBAULT-MARTIN-WATONWAN	58	.00	44.17	41.18	22.09	67.00	.00	8.49	21.13	73.50	30.84
ROSEVILLE	59	.00	33.78	70.59	7.55	90.00	22.00	3.10	.00	49.20	30.69
NOBLES	60	.00	22.19	82.35	33.64	70.00	.00	2.49	14.76	38.60	30.23
LESUER	61	.00	19.96	47.06	16.56	95.00	11.00	7.94	9.72	64.50	30.19
CARLTON	62	.00	20.36	47.06	41.51	83.00	.00	9.75	17.30	52.50	30.17
POPE	63	.00	30.44	58.82	19.51	90.00	.00	3.09	5.26	64.40	30.17
HUBBARD	64	.00	18.75	58.82	14.71	95.00	29.00	2.71	12.78	39.70	30.16
MORRISON	65	.00	19.57	64.71	11.04	89.00	4.00	3.05	7.63	70.90	30.08
CHISAGO	66	.00	15.37	52.94	20.14	90.00	.00	3.26	32.57	47.60	29.99
TRAVERSE	67	.00	29.77	58.82	7.84	75.00	55.00	2.11	.00	39.90	29.74
ISANTI	68	.00	13.94	52.94	19.42	84.00	.00	5.00	30.46	52.90	29.72
PINE	69	.00	12.31	64.71	23.00	85.00	.00	5.81	17.54	57.00	29.49
CASS	70	.00	24.69	64.71	14.29	90.00	.00	5.31	13.70	50.10	29.20
MEEKER	71	.00	21.04	58.82	10.47	93.00	23.00	2.25	14.61	31.20	28.35
MORRIN	72	.00	51.41	70.59	7.44	75.00	.00	2.15	.00	40.50	28.34
WABASHA	73	.00	27.77	64.71	13.43	82.00	.00	3.43	5.87	45.50	26.97
RED LAKE	74	.00	12.95	64.71	11.76	100.00	.00	7.67	.96	43.60	26.85
FILLMORE	75	.00	18.60	41.18	13.87	83.00	7.00	3.42	.00	60.60	25.30
DODGE	76	.00	40.89	64.71	7.21	72.00	14.00	1.90	.00	25.40	25.12
MARSHALL	77	.00	43.53	52.94	6.13	80.00	.00	.89	5.17	23.30	23.35
KANABEC *	78	.00	18.46	41.18	4.17	92.00	.00	1.60	.94	21.40	22.47
ROSEAU	79	.00	22.51	17.65	7.86	83.00	.00	2.62	4.66	47.30	20.62
LAC QUI PARLE	80	.00	8.43	52.94	3.92	71.00	34.00	.39	1.75	6.30	19.86
COTTONWOOD	81	.00	23.84	52.94	2.00	77.00	.00	.85	1.00	1.40	17.39
KANDIYOHI *	82	.00	8.23	52.94	.91	50.00	.00	.29	.00	3.60	14.50
CLEARWATER *	83	.00	4.92	64.71	5.56	25.00	.00	.15	4.60	4.60	13.70
Minnesota Average	:	11.00	39.00	60.00	32.10	85.00	13.00	31.86	33.03	62.30	60.02
minimum value	:	.00	4.92	17.65	.91	25.00	.00	.05	.00	1.40	12.10
maximum value	:	50.00	67.19	100.00	87.50	100.00	99.00	146.66	97.77	86.60	70.59

* have no centers

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The Child Caring Reportcard™ (1988)

(listed in alphabetical order)

	Rank	Percent Centers Accredited[1]	Spaces per 100 Children Needing Care[2]	Percent Standards Met[3]	Percent Eligible Families Served[4]	Percent Homes Using CCFP[5]	Headstart Spaces Per 100 Poverty Families[6]	$$ County Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[7]	$$ Federal Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[8]	Percent of State Allocation Spent[9]	Total Score
AITKIN	25	.00	31.08	70.59	39.06	96.00	.00	4.01	16.94	52.00	34.59
ANOKA	5	6.00	43.90	82.35	37.70	98.00	13.00	67.13	48.22	69.40	49.79
BECKER	22	.00	44.09	82.35	24.62	62.00	21.00	4.83	29.57	67.50	37.33
BELTRAMI	15	.00	32.09	58.82	41.09	72.00	20.00	9.81	38.81	64.00	38.91
BENTON	51	.00	34.07	76.47	8.75	94.00	38.00	2.12	19.23	28.90	32.42
BIG STONE	24	.00	42.19	47.06	28.51	69.00	85.00	7.49	.00	54.40	34.21
BLUE EARTH	12	25.00	38.04	70.59	26.01	85.00	12.00	8.38	25.74	48.20	39.00
BROWN	24	.00	47.91	29.41	24.04	96.00	8.00	8.90	36.66	77.00	34.44
CARLTON	42	.00	28.36	47.06	41.51	83.00	.00	9.75	17.38	52.30	30.17
CARVER	25	.00	50.74	52.94	21.25	73.00	.00	13.13	28.23	86.40	36.22
CASS	70	.00	24.69	64.71	14.29	98.00	.00	5.31	13.78	58.10	29.28
CHIPPEWA	57	.00	19.37	82.35	11.10	67.00	29.00	3.10	6.75	68.00	30.90
CHISAGO	66	.00	15.37	52.94	20.14	98.00	.00	3.26	32.57	67.40	29.99
CLAY	48	21.43	29.97	23.53	34.00	98.00	20.00	5.21	1.90	63.50	33.95
CLEARWATER *	83	.00	4.92	64.71	5.56	25.00	.00	.15	4.60	4.40	13.78
COOK	43	33.33	43.84	41.18	31.50	100.00	.00	5.64	.00	46.00	33.42
COTTONWOOD	83	.00	23.84	52.94	2.00	77.00	.00	.05	1.00	1.40	17.39
CROW WING	17	7.14	24.93	64.71	37.57	90.00	7.00	33.30	5.01	75.00	38.39
DAKOTA	8	2.94	45.34	70.59	43.60	86.00	10.00	46.13	16.31	60.40	42.37
DODGE	76	.00	40.09	64.71	7.21	72.00	14.00	1.90	.00	25.40	25.12
DOUGLAS	18	20.00	36.31	64.71	28.19	89.00	9.00	5.01	52.77	60.00	40.56
FARIBAULT-MARTIN-WATONWAN	58	.00	44.17	41.18	22.09	67.00	.00	8.49	21.13	73.50	38.04
FILLMORE	75	.00	18.60	41.18	13.87	83.00	7.00	3.42	.00	60.60	25.30
FREEBORN	10	20.00	26.30	88.24	29.70	89.00	.00	3.89	36.83	58.70	38.30
GOODHUE	42	.00	34.66	82.35	22.47	70.00	.00	3.74	34.25	56.90	33.82
GRANT *	49	.00	21.73	41.18	23.21	92.00	.00	5.49	2.44	76.00	32.76
HENNEPIN	6	17.39	47.58	100.00	33.20	85.00	12.00	58.94	37.65	59.90	49.38
HOUSTON	30	.00	38.42	82.35	14.02	72.00	12.00	8.14	14.10	67.40	34.29
HUBBARD	64	.00	18.75	58.82	14.71	95.00	29.00	2.71	12.78	39.70	30.16
ISANTI	48	.00	13.94	52.94	19.42	84.00	.00	5.00	38.44	52.90	29.72
ITASCA	14	9.09	23.86	64.71	45.31	96.00	23.00	23.72	.86	68.20	39.42
JACKSON	61	.00	40.55	64.71	43.45	88.00	.00	13.37	21.03	77.00	38.68
KANABEC *	78	.00	18.44	41.18	4.17	92.00	.00	1.60	.94	21.40	22.47
KANDIYOHI	11	9.09	30.36	58.82	30.71	93.00	21.00	5.55	54.07	61.40	40.44
KITTSON *	20	.00	35.42	70.59	18.64	94.00	.00	9.72	.00	84.40	37.87
KOOCHICHING	30	.00	15.41	41.18	40.25	73.00	35.00	21.50	24.28	61.00	35.51
LAC QUI PARLE	80	.00	8.43	52.94	3.92	71.00	34.00	.29	1.75	6.30	19.86
LAKE	7	.00	16.86	76.47	43.90	100.00	90.00	9.42	31.82	54.50	47.00
LAKE OF THE WOODS *	46	.00	40.53	47.06	27.70	93.00	.00	4.10	.00	53.60	33.27
LESUER	41	.00	19.96	47.06	16.56	95.00	11.00	7.94	9.72	64.50	30.19
MAHNOMEN *	82	.00	8.23	52.94	.91	50.00	.00	.29	.00	3.60	14.30
MARSHALL	77	.00	43.53	52.94	6.13	90.00	.00	.09	5.17	23.30	23.55
MCLEOD	44	.00	35.87	58.82	24.40	72.00	12.00	16.84	5.23	76.20	33.40
MEEKER	71	.00	21.84	58.82	18.47	93.00	23.00	2.25	14.41	31.20	28.35
MILLE LACS	56	33.33	31.99	29.41	16.22	97.00	.00	5.39	19.23	58.20	31.42
MORRISON	45	.00	19.57	64.71	11.04	89.00	4.00	3.85	7.63	70.90	30.80
MOWER	2	.00	34.69	23.53	87.50	90.00	11.00	114.14	64.40	78.20	55.97
NICOLLET	39	.00	46.39	58.82	25.70	86.00	16.00	9.73	18.46	53.10	34.82
NOBLES	60	.00	22.19	82.35	33.64	78.00	.00	2.49	14.76	38.40	30.23
NORMAN	72	.00	31.41	70.59	7.44	75.00	.00	2.15	.00	48.50	29.34
OLMSTED	4	21.74	38.62	100.00	53.35	78.00	.00	24.89	84.00	78.90	52.39
OTTER TAIL	27	.00	39.74	82.35	22.14	78.00	6.00	4.78	17.81	75.10	36.12
PENNINGTON	32	50.00	26.43	35.29	34.96	84.00	.00	11.54	5.30	65.30	34.99
PINE	69	.00	12.31	64.71	23.00	85.00	.00	5.01	17.54	57.00	29.49
PIPESTONE	37	.00	42.00	41.18	19.77	84.00	.00	3.74	34.03	83.30	34.32

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(continued)

The Child Caring Reportcard™ (1988)

(listed in alphabetical order)

	Rank	Percent Centers Accredited[1]	Spaces per 100 Children Needing Care[2]	Percent Standards Met[3]	Percent Eligible Families Served[4]	Percent Homes Using CCFP[5]	Headstart Spaces Per 100 Poverty Families[6]	$$ County Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[7]	$$ Federal Assistance Per Poverty Family Met[8]	Percent of State Allocation Spent[9]	Total Score
POLK	23	.00	31.14	41.18	35.83	86.00	29.00	6.15	41.17	65.00	37.27
POPE	63	.00	30.44	58.82	19.51	90.00	.00	3.09	5.26	64.40	30.17
RAMSEY	3	17.24	49.21	100.00	38.45	84.00	16.00	30.09	62.73	66.10	52.51
RED LAKE	74	.00	12.95	64.71	11.76	100.00	.00	7.67	.96	43.60	26.05
REDWOOD *	54	.00	23.95	47.06	11.67	90.00	.00	4.09	.00	70.60	32.02
REGION VIII NORTH	31	16.67	29.60	58.82	20.25	95.00	.00	2.57	27.39	67.30	35.30
RENVILLE	59	.00	33.70	70.59	7.55	90.00	22.00	3.10	.00	49.20	30.69
RICE	48	14.29	28.00	82.35	16.81	79.00	.00	4.75	13.02	57.30	32.93
RICE *	33	.00	45.97	52.94	13.67	82.00	.00	6.00	3.68	75.40	34.91
ROSEAU	79	.00	22.51	17.65	7.86	83.00	.00	2.62	4.66	67.30	28.62
SCOTT	19	.00	46.92	47.06	22.81	73.00	23.00	40.94	17.13	70.60	37.94
SHERBURNE	21	.00	34.63	58.82	30.30	78.00	15.00	30.60	16.10	60.00	37.02
SIBLEY	52	.00	9.57	70.59	16.34	93.00	11.00	5.31	6.50	79.00	32.47
ST LOUIS	1	8.51	31.36	76.47	84.75	88.00	31.00	146.66	97.77	70.00	70.39
STEARNS	36	15.00	26.46	70.59	15.23	94.00	14.00	3.66	19.71	51.50	34.46
STEELE	29	14.29	36.81	52.94	30.00	86.00	12.00	5.64	.00	85.10	35.78
STEVENS	45	.00	35.54	64.71	25.00	97.00	.00	3.59	.00	74.10	33.33
SWIFT	55	.00	47.19	41.18	14.46	71.00	33.00	2.00	6.31	51.20	31.91
TODD	41	.00	11.60	58.82	25.16	83.00	12.00	14.04	15.79	83.50	33.84
TRAVERSE	67	.00	29.77	58.82	7.84	75.00	55.00	2.11	.00	39.90	29.74
WABASHA	73	.00	27.77	64.71	13.43	82.00	.00	3.43	5.87	45.50	26.97
WADENA	53	.00	30.63	52.94	21.39	95.00	16.00	3.61	2.50	60.90	32.33
WASECA	50	.00	40.67	70.59	14.10	95.00	12.00	4.21	8.37	49.30	32.70
WASHINGTON	13	10.42	44.81	70.59	24.67	84.00	9.00	5.51	45.92	62.70	39.74
WILKIN	34	.00	37.35	64.71	33.75	86.00	.00	5.00	.33	84.20	34.69
WINONA	9	.00	34.24	35.29	40.00	88.00	21.00	36.32	35.45	81.30	41.29
WRIGHT	28	.00	25.40	88.24	17.43	91.00	26.00	4.25	29.02	62.20	35.96
YELLOW MEDICINE	47	.00	38.59	58.82	15.61	94.00	29.00	2.15	5.00	53.30	32.94
Minnesota Average		11.00	39.00	60.00	32.10	85.00	13.00	31.84	33.03	62.30	40.02
minimum value		.00	4.92	17.65	.91	25.00	.00	.05	.00	1.40	12.10
maximum value		50.00	67.19	100.00	87.50	100.00	90.00	146.66	97.77	86.60	70.39

* have no centers

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1. **Percentage of Centers Accredited:** this represents the percentage of licensed child care centers accredited or in the process of being accredited under quality standards set by the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Counties without centers were scored only on the other eight indicators (Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Grant, Rock, Redwood, Clearwater, Kanabec and Mahnomen). These quality standards measure all aspects of a center and exceed the requirements of Minnesota's licensing rules. We chose this indicator because it objectively measures a high level of quality in centers.

2. **Spaces Per 100 Children Needing Care:** this represents the number of full-day spaces available in licensed family day care homes and child care centers per 100 children under 6 needing care. The number of children under 6 needing care comes from multiplying the number of children under 6 (1988 est.) by the percent of mothers in the workforce with children under 6 (1988 est.). We chose this indicator because it is the best measure we can make of the availability of child care supply to meet demand.

3. **Percentage of Resource and Referral Standards Met:** this represents the percentage of state standards met for child care resource and referral services as set by the state legislature. We chose this indicator because it uses 19 different standards to measure the quality of the service that each county (or private agency) provides for parents looking for child care. The 19 standards include providing educational services to parents such as information on evaluating the quality of child care programs, and providing technical assistance about starting new programs for providers.

4. **Percentage of Eligible Families Served:** this represents the percentage of families eligible to receive assistance from the Child Care Fund who actually received assistance in FY'88. The number of families served comes from county reports to DHS. The number of eligible families is the number of families with children under 6 who meet 1979 federal poverty guidelines. This is a **very conservative** estimate as the federal poverty guidelines for 1988 are well below the 1988 guidelines for assistance to the Child Care Fund. We chose this indicator because it measures the degree to which the working poor have access to child care services.

5. **Percentage of Homes Using CCFP:** this represents the percentage of licensed family child care homes receiving assistance from the Child Care Food Program, a federally funded program that reimburses providers for serving, nutritious meals. We chose this indicator because the Food Program helps improve the quality of family day care homes by providing nutrition training and support.

6. **Head Start Spaces Per 100 Families in Poverty:** this represents the percentage of families with children under 6 meeting 1979 federal poverty guidelines who are served by existing spaces in Head Start programs. We do not know how many children there are per family in poverty so we cannot compare the number of children with the number of spaces. The goal for Head Start has been to serve primarily 4 year olds. Because we do not know how many 4 year olds meet federal poverty guidelines, this indicator should only be used for comparison purposes among the counties.

7. **Percentage of Goal for County Assistance Per Poverty Family Met:** the amount of county child care assistance per family in poverty was calculated by dividing the amount of county assistance made available for child care in FY'88 by the number of families with children under 6 who met 1979 poverty guidelines. In order to translate this indicator into a percentage to compare with the other indicators, we need to set a goal for county assistance. The goal we set was that the counties provide 35% of the assistance needed to serve all families

with children under 6 who met the 1979 poverty guidelines. In FY'88 child care assistance was provided according to the following breakdown: 51% state, 35% county, 14% federal government. The average amount of child care assistance given to each family served in FY'88 was $1,581. We took the current level of county assistance and compared it to the goal of serving all eligible families. The formula was as follows: the goal for county assistance was arrived at by multiplying the number of families with children under 6 in poverty in 1979, by the average amount of child care assistance ($1,581), and then the total was multiplied by the county share of assistance (35%). This goal was divided into the actual FY'88 county assistance expenditures to get what percentage of this goal is being met.

$$\frac{\text{FY'88 county assistance}}{\text{\# families in poverty x \$1,581 x 35\%}} = \text{\% of goal met}$$

We chose this indicator because it measures the level of commitment of county funds to make child care accessible to the working poor. St. Louis and Mower counties score more than 100% because they are spending more than the established goal.

8. **Percentage of Goal for Federal Assistance Per Poverty Family Met:** the amount of federal child care assistance per family in poverty was calculated by dividing the amount of federal assistance (AFDC special needs/training) made available in FY'88 through the Child Care Fund by the number of families with children under 6 who met 1979 poverty guidelines. We translated this indicator into a percentage using the same method described above for county assistance.

   For FY'88 the federal government provided 14% of all child care assistance. To show what percentage this amount represented if all eligible families were served, we used the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{FY'88 federal Child Fund assistance}}{\text{\# families in poverty x \$1,581 x 14\%}} = \text{\% of goal met}$$

   We chose this indicator because it shows how well the counties use available federal money to make child care more accessible to the working poor.

9. **Percentage of State Child Care Fund Allocation Spent:** this number represents the percentage of the FY'88 state allocation for the Child Care Fund spent by each county. We believe there are several reasons why the counties as a whole spent only 62% of the state allocation: a) FY'88 funds were broken out into 5 different groups of money for the first time, making it more complicated to administer than in past years, b) the State Department of Human Services did not have enough staff support to help counties understand the new regulations for these 5 different groups of money, c) because of welfare reform measures, there was a slow start-up for the AFDC and post-secondary pots of money, and, d) many counties did not place a high priority on distributing child care assistance. We chose this indicator because it measures how well the counties made use of available state funds to assist eligible families.

The Child Caring Reportcard™ (1988)

Total scores for each county based upon nine indicators of quality, diversity and accessibility of child care services

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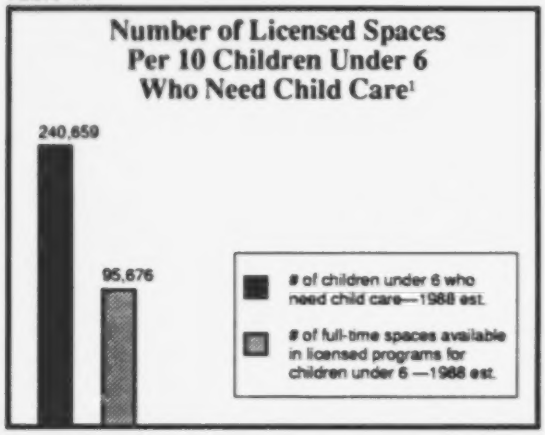
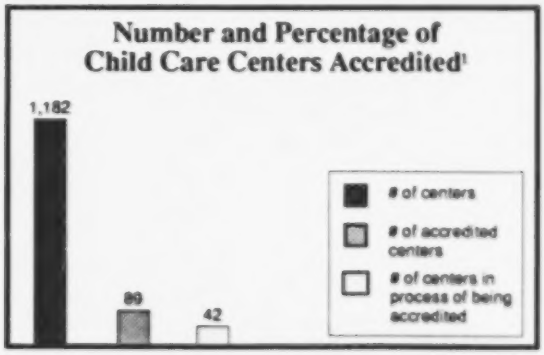
Extended day programs in Minnesota public schools: The number of programs and spaces is taken from a survey conducted by the Minnesota Department of Education as of January 1, 1989. These programs serve children, kindergarten through sixth grade for several hours before and after school. A few of them are open only before school. Over half are open during school vacations and over the summer. The programs are exempt from state center licensing requirements because they are located within public schools. The State Board of Education is now preparing rules for these programs that are likely to be adopted later in 1989.

Table 11


Number of Licensed Spaces
Per 10 Children Under 6
Who Need Child Care[1]
240,659
95,676
# of children under 6 who need child care—1988 est.
# of full-time spaces available in licensed programs for children under 6 —1988 est.

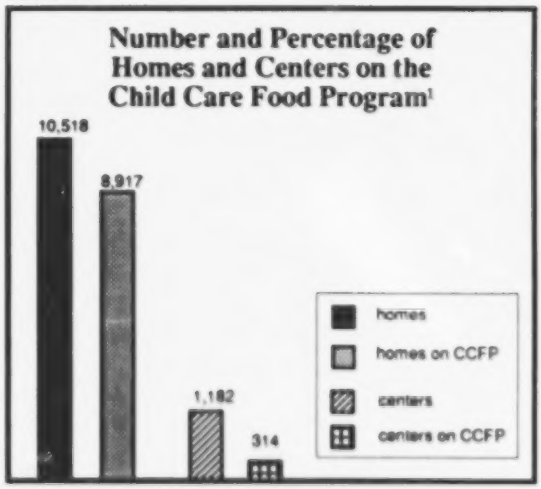
11-1 The number of children under 6 who need care comes from Table 2 . The number of full time spaces comes from Table 10. The number of spaces per 10 children needing care is calculated by dividing the number of spaces by the number of children needing care.

Table 12



12-1 This table of the number of centers accredited and those in process comes from the National Association for the Education of Young Children as of February 9, 1989. The accreditation program is a national standard of quality that exceeds Minnesota's licensing requirements. The extended day public school programs were not included in the center count. For a complete listing of accredited centers, see Chart B in the Appendix.

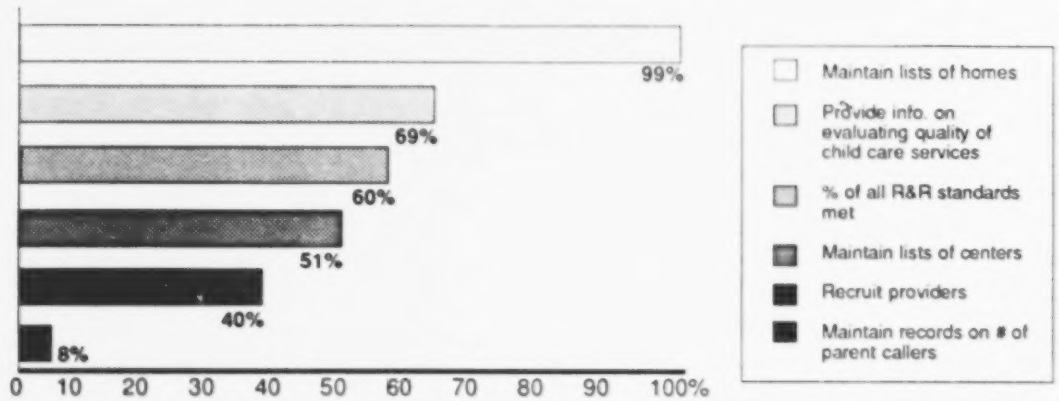
Table 13



13-1 These numbers come from the Minnesota State Department of Education which administers the Child Care Food Program, a federal program that provides meal reimbursement and nutrition education. The extended day public school programs were not included in the center count. The numbers are as of September 1988.

Table 14

Percentage of Child Care Resource and Referral Standards Met by Counties[1]



[1] These data are taken from "The Minnesota Child Care Resource and Referral Network Preliminary Report" (1988), hereafter Network Report, prepared by Resources for Child Caring under a grant from the Department of Human Services to Child Care Resource and Referral, Inc., in Rochester. Resources for Child Caring surveyed all counties or agencies providing child care resource and referral services and compared their level of service in helping parents find child care with the state standards passed by the state legislature in 1986 (Section 245.83-245.84).

In most counties the county human service office provides lists of licensed child care providers to help parents find child care. Last year 35,000 parents called for lists of providers across the state. In FY'88 the state awarded grants, totaling over $294,000 to 15 agencies and counties to help them upgrade or establish child care resource and referral services. A comprehensive resource and referral service includes:

- Providing referrals to all available child care programs.
- Counseling parents on how to choose and use child care.
- Documenting the need for additional child care services.
- Offering training and technical assistance to providers.
- Developing new child care resources to help meet the demand.

In the same Network Report, county social service departments were asked what were the 5 top service development child care needs in their county. The results:

1. More infant care
2. More evening, weekend, summer care
3. More before/after school care/drop in
4. More family day care homes
5. More sick care

IV The Cost of Child Care/Salaries of Child Care Workers

- **Table 15 - Median Weekly Rates for Homes and Centers (1985 - 1988)**
- **Table 16 - Salaries of Child Care Center Workers (1987-1988)**
- **Table 17 - Child Care Worker Benefits**

Table 15

Median Weekly Rates for Homes and Centers (1985-1988)

	2/85[1]	2/87[2]	8/88[3]	Annual 8/88 (x50 weeks)
Family day care				
infant	55.86	58.92	70.65	3,532
toddler	54.32	57.44	66.15	3,307
preschool	52.54	56.37	62.55	3,127
school age	1.33	1.34	1.31	
Child care center				
infant	84.39	92.18	86.40	4,320
toddler	70.60	77.04	73.35	3,667
preschool	62.02	66.68	70.20	3,510
school age	2.00	2.15	1.62	

15-1 The 1985 rates come from the Department of Human Services. The rates have been weighted to reflect the number of spaces per age group in each county. For each age group the median rates in each county were multiplied by the number of spaces in an age group. The total was then divided by the total number of spaces in the state. This result was added to results from all other counties to get the state weighted total. The number of family day care spaces per age group was taken from a 1988 DHS report. The child care center spaces were taken from a survey conducted by Resources for Child Caring in 1988. Half-time spaces were included in the calculation.

15-2 The 1987 rates come from "Median Fees in Licensed Day Care Facilities" by the Minnesota Department of Human Services. The report was based upon a February 1987 survey conducted by the Minnesota Council of Children, Youth and Families. The rates were weighted using the same method as described in footnote 15-1 above.

15-3 The 1988 rates come from the Department of Human Services "Instructional Bulletin #88-68j," November 29, 1988. The Department of Human Services surveyed 100% of licensed centers and 20% of licensed family day care homes. The response rate was below 20% for both centers and homes. Many private observers indicate that costs have risen for all age levels and that the survey results underestimate actual rates, particularly for centers. This survey is used to set rates that the counties will reimburse providers for providing care to families receiving assistance from the Child Care Fund. About half the counties have decided to reimburse providers at a rate higher than is required by the survey results, indicating that they believe these rates do not accurately reflect actual rates. The rates were weighted using the same method as described in footnote 15-1.

Table 16

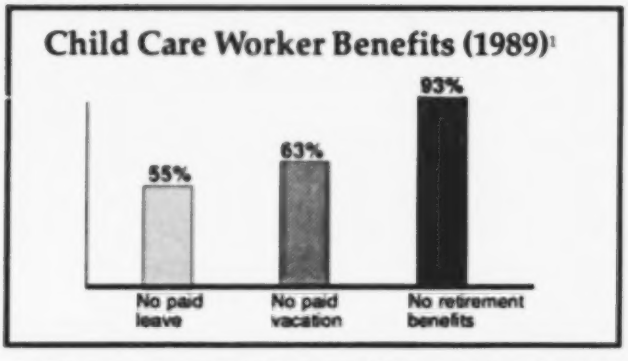
Salaries of Child Care Center Workers (1987-88)

	1987 MnAEYC[1]	1988 DHS[2]	Annual-DHS
Teacher	$6.83/hr	$5.57/hr	$11,586
Assistant teacher	$5.00/hr	$4.84/hr	$10,067
Aide	$3.86/hr	$4.03/hr	$ 8,382

[6-1] The 1987 MnAEYC data come from the "Child Care Survey of Minnesota" (1987) by the Minnesota Association for the Education of Young Children. There were 243 respondents to the statewide survey, 154 in the metro area and 89 in the nonmetro area. The low number of respondents limits the reliability of the data. "Teacher" is defined as someone who holds a state teaching license and has 0-3 years teaching experience. The metro mean was $6.86 and the nonmetro mean was $6.76. "Assistant Teacher" is defined as someone who assists the teacher and has 0-2 years of child care experience. The metro mean was $5.25 and the nonmetro mean was $4.17. "Aide" is defined as someone who assists the teacher with classroom maintenance work and has 0-1 years of child care experience. The metro mean was $3.96 and the nonmetro mean was $3.64. All of the numbers represent the state mean.

[16-2] The 1988 Department of Human Services data come from an unpublished report of the Department of Human Services. They conducted a survey of 100% of centers (1,153) in 1988. Only 267 centers responded, representing 451 staff. This low response rate makes the state totals statistically unreliable as an accurate reflection of salaries. We have listed the average hourly rates for the respondents for comparison purposes. We have not shown any county rates in our separate county report because the low response to the survey does not provide enough data to be reliable.

Table 17



[17-1] Data are from "The Status of Minnesota's Child Care Profession: Results of the MnAEYC/CCWA Early Childhood Practitioner Survey, March 1989." This report describes the result of a statewide survey of child care workers in centers and family day care homes. The survey gathered data on job satisfaction, working conditions, and benefits. Other results: 34% of the center workers and 18% of the home providers said that it was likely that they would leave their job in the next 12 months, 93% of the respondents made less than $20,000 per year, and 25% made less than $5,000 per year.

V. Sources of Government Child Care Funding

- Table 18 - Federal, State and County Child Care Funding

Table 18

Federal, State and County Child Care Funding

	Federal	State	County
Head Start - FY'88[1]	$16,334,775	1,000,000	x
Tax Credit - 1984	43,421,000[2]	10,927,318[3]	x
Sliding Fee - FY'88[4]	2,201,270	7,794,086	5,307,399
CCFP - Total FY'88[5]	24,771,230	x	x
CCFP - Homes/Commodities FY'88	22,457,449	x	x
CCFP - Centers FY'88	2,313,781	x	x
Totals	$86,728,275	$19,721,404	$5,307,399
Total - ALL SOURCES $111,757,078			

[18-1] **Head Start:** The FY'89 Head Start Allocation was obtained from the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training. It included transfer funds from the Energy Assistance Project ($1,485,562). In order to identify Head Start spending by county, RCC surveyed all sponsors and identified the number of licensed and enrollment spaces per center by county. We then divided the allocation by county according to the enrollment. We divided the federal and state allocation using this same formula. Some Head Start money was spent on home-based programs and this money was also allocated based upon center enrollment by county.

[18-2] **Federal tax credit:** There were 141,832 tax filers in Minnesota claiming the child care tax credit in 1984. In 1985 there were 163,045 tax filers claiming $51,539,000. Information is from the Tax Research Division of the Minnesota Department of Revenue. No more current data than 1985 is available. We used 1984 federal data in order to compare with Minnesota data.

[18-3] **State tax credit:** The amount of money claimed toward the state child care tax credit is for 1984 and is from the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Nineteen eighty four was the last year the tax credit information is available by county because a box to indicate what county the taxpayer lived in was dropped from the form. The state total for the tax credit in subsequent years is: 1985 - 11.2 million, 1986 - 11.4 million. The state total exceeds the sum of the county totals because the state total includes out of state tax filers and some filers that were not identified by county.

[18-4] **State and County Sliding Fee:** This total is taken from the FY'88 expenditures by county as reported in "Child Care/Paths Programs Report for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1988" by the Department of Human Services.

[18-5] **Child Care Food Program homes and centers:** The Minnesota Department of Education, which administers the Child Care Food Program (CCFP) through 12 sponsor organizations, lists the amount of money reimbursed to licensed homes by sponsor, not by county. The reimbursement guidelines are the same throughout the state and the Department of Education does not believe that the amount of reimbursement per provider varies to any degree from county to county. Resources for Child Caring took the total state reimbursement for FY'88 and divided it by the total number of CCFP homes (8,917) and then multiplied the average amount per home by the number of CCFP homes per county to get separate county totals. The same procedure was used for the reimbursement of commodities ($776,599) to homes, which was added to the total. The commodity program was discontinued in 1988. Information on the money reimbursed and bonus commodities distributed ($142,369) to centers on the Child Care Food Program was available by county from the Department of Education. The fiscal year for the CCFP ends September 30. We received updated numbers on the state totals for CCFP expenditures just before publication of this report. The numbers in Table 18 are accurate for FY'88. The number in each county report total somewhat less than the total in Table 18.

Appendix

A. Recommendations for Data Collection

B. Minnesota Child Care Centers Accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (as of February'89)

C. Minnesota Employer-Sponsored Child Care Centers (as of March'89)

D. Supply of Full-Day Child Care by County

E. Child Care Fund: Allocations and Expenditures by County (FY'88)

F. Child Care Data by County (FY'88)

G. For Further Reading: Minnesota Child Care Reports

H. Acknowledgments

A. Recommendations for Data Collection

The lack of accurate, consistent data is a significant barrier to understanding and improving the child care system in Minnesota. We recommend that the agencies named below start collecting the following types of information by county and making this information available to the public:

Department of Human Services–

1. Conduct quarterly counts of the number of licensed family day care homes and child care centers.
2. Conduct quarterly counts of the capacity of each home and center by age group.
3. Provide a breakdown of the licensed child care centers by affiliation, for example: school, religious, profit/not for profit, and so on.
4. Calculate the amount of money spent on child care by the AFDC program.
5. Calculate the turnover rates for licensed home and the staff turnover for centers.
6. Provide a breakdown of the type of care being used by children receiving assistance from the Child Care Fund.
7. Calculate the number of staff in child care centers.

State Department of Revenue–

8. Return to the practice of having taxpayers identify themselves by the county they live in, so that claims for the child care tax credit can be tracked by county.

Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training - Head Start–

9. Track state and federal assistance by county, not only by sponsor.
10. Identify participating children by race and ethnic background to track its effectiveness in serving minority communities.

Minnesota Department of Education - Child Care Food Program–

11. Identify reimbursements by county.
12. Identify participating providers and children by race and ethnic background to track its effectiveness in serving minority communities.
13. Identify the ages of the children served.
14. Identify the income levels of parent users and providers using a valid sample.

Minnesota State Demographer–

15. Estimate the number of families with children under 12 who are eligible for the Child Care Fund every 3 years.

C. Minnesota Child Care Centers Accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (as of February'89)

County	Name	City
Anoka	Rainbow School and Child Care Center	Fridley
Blue Earth	The Children's House	Mankato
Blue Earth	Covenant Christian Child Care Center	North Mankato
Blue Earth	Gold Heart Child Care Center	Mankato
Clay	Moorhead State University Preschool	Moorhead
Dakota	Children's Country Day School	Mendota Heights
Hennepin	Adventure Club, Robbinsdale School District	Minneapolis
Hennepin	Brooklyn Park Nursery Preschool, BPCAC	Brooklyn Park
Hennepin	Brooklyn Park Nursery Preschool, Redeemer	Brooklyn Park
Hennepin	Brooklyn Park Preschool Nursery Program	Brooklyn Park
Hennepin	Calvary Lutheran Church Child Care Center	Golden Valley
Hennepin	Creative Play Program (Center I)	Golden Valley
Hennepin	Edina Kids Club	Edina
Hennepin	Hopkins Early Learning Center	Hopkins
Hennepin	Peppermint Fence Preschool	Plymouth
Hennepin	Saint Mary's Child Development Center	Plymouth
Hennepin	Temple Israel Nursery School	Minneapolis
Hennepin	University of Minnesota Child Care Center	Minneapolis
Hennepin	YWCA Children's Center	Minneapolis
Hennepin	Zanewood Kidstop	Brooklyn Park
Olmsted	Aldrich Memorial Nursery School	Rochester
Olmsted	Children's Home Society of Minnesota	Rochester
Olmsted	Children's Home Society of Minnesota Day Care	Rochester
Olmsted	Civic League Day Nursery	Rochester
Olmsted	Green Meadows Learning Tree	Rochester
Pennington	Discovery Place	Thief River Falls
Ramsey	A Children's Place	St. Paul
Ramsey	Community Child Care Center	St. Paul
Ramsey	Jack and Jill Nursery School	Roseville
Ramsey	Children's Home Society Day Care	Roseville
Ramsey	The Jean Lyle Children's Center	St. Paul
Ramsey	Kinderberry Hill Child Care	St. Paul
Ramsey	North Como Nursery School	St. Paul
Ramsey	Paidea Child Development Center	Maplewood
Ramsey	Roseville Lutheran Nursery School	Roseville
Ramsey	Sandcastle Child Care Center	St. Paul
Region 8 North	Care A Lot Children's Center	Marshall
Rice	Northfield Day Care Center	Northfield
St. Louis	Rainbow Daycare and Preschool	Hibbing
Stearns	Bethlehem Lutheran Preschool	St. Cloud
Stearns	St. Cloud Learning Tree	St. Cloud

Minnesota Child Care Centers Accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (as of February'89)

C. Minnesota Employer-Sponsored Child Care Centers (as of March'89)

County	City	Employer Name	Day Care Name	Year Opened	On Or Near Site	Private Or Company
Anoka	Coon Rapids	Mercy Hospital	Mercy Child Care	1975	On Site	Company
Beltrami	Black Duck	Anderson's Fabrics	Anderson's Day Care	1988	On Site	Company
Blue Earth	Mankato	Carlson Craft	Golden Heart	1980	On Site	Company
Hennepin	Bloomington	Miller & Schroeder Financial, Inc.	Safekeeping Corner	1986	Near Site	Company
Hennepin	New Hope	North Ridge Care Center	North Ridge Child Care	1987	On Site	Company
Hennepin	Minneapolis	Riverside Medical Center	*C.H.I.L.D.	1969	Near Site	Company
Hennepin	Robbinsdale	North Memorial Hospital	Especially for Children	1987	Near Site	Private
Ramsey	Arden Hills	Cardiac Pacemaker	Busy Bee	1981	On Site	Private
Ramsey	St. Paul	St. Paul Children's Hosp.	Children's Hosp. Day Care	1981	On Site	Company
Ramsey	St. Paul	William Mitchell Law School	William Mitchell Child Child Care Center	1981	On Site	Company
Rice	Northfield	Odd Fellow's Home	Young World of Odd Fellows	1981	On Site	Company
St. Louis	Duluth	Benedictine Health Center	Benedictine Child Care Center	1981	On Site	Company
St. Louis	Duluth	St. Mary's Hospital	St. Mary's Child Care	1982	On Site	Company
St. Louis	Eveleth	Arrowhead Nursing	Arrowhead Children's	1981	On Site	Company
Wright	Buffalo	Wright County Nursing Home	Generations & New Generations	1979	On Site	Private

* Creative Hours in Learning Development

D. Supply of Full-Day Child Care by County[1]

	Infant Home	Infant Center	Toddler Home	Toddler Center	Preschool Home	Preschool Center	School-age Home	School-age Center	Total Homes	Total Centers	Total Homes and Centers
AITKIN	52	0	26	0	78	0	78	0	234	0	234
ANOKA	1404	127	783	377	2189	1197	2189	357	6327	2058	8385
BECKER	288	4	184	32	312	49	312	25	936	110	1046
BELTRAMI	124	24	62	38	186	148	186	29	558	223	780
BENTON	170	19	85	35	255	188	255	31	765	185	950
BIG STONE	58	0	29	0	87	0	87	0	261	0	261
BLUE EARTH	338	27	169	75	507	247	507	25	1521	374	1895
BROWN	242	11	121	23	363	85	363	0	1089	119	1208
CARLTON	104	0	52	0	156	0	156	0	468	0	468
CARVER	314	36	157	59	471	220	471	70	1413	385	1798
CASS	78	0	39	0	117	0	117	0	351	0	351
CHIPPEWA	48	0	24	0	72	34	72	15	216	49	265
CHISAGO	90	0	45	5	135	15	135	5	405	25	430
CLAY	240	22	120	38	360	128	360	48	1080	228	1308
CLEARWATER	8	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	36	0	36
COOK	22	0	11	0	33	25	33	5	99	30	129
COTTONWOOD	62	0	31	0	93	0	93	0	279	0	279
CROW WING	126	12	63	36	189	132	189	48	567	228	795
DAKOTA	1342	248	671	574	2013	1946	2013	565	6039	3335	9374
DODGE	170	0	85	0	255	0	255	0	765	0	765
DOUGLAS	174	10	87	22	261	96	261	35	783	163	946
FILLMORE	46	0	23	28	69	45	69	23	207	104	311
FARIBAULT-MARTIN-WATONWAN HSD	410	15	205	18	615	48	615	15	1845	96	1941
FREEBORN	92	0	46	0	138	211	138	0	414	211	625
GOODHUE	224	18	112	29	336	118	336	38	1008	203	1211
GRANT	24	0	12	0	36	0	36	0	108	0	108
HENNEPIN	3910	1168	1955	2751	5865	9896	5865	2327	17595	14142	33737
HOUSTON	152	0	76	0	228	30	228	0	684	30	714
HUBBARD	44	0	22	0	66	0	66	0	198	0	198
ISANTI	50	12	25	13	75	60	75	10	225	95	320
ITASCA	100	0	50	7	150	116	150	25	450	148	598
JACKSON	52	12	26	29	78	66	78	33	234	140	374
KANABEC	52	0	26	0	78	0	78	0	234	0	234
KANDIYOHI	212	0	106	0	318	120	318	10	954	130	1084
KITTSON	38	0	19	0	57	0	57	0	171	0	171
KNOCHICKING	44	0	22	0	66	30	66	10	198	40	238
LAC QUI PARLE	14	0	7	0	21	0	21	0	63	0	63
LAKE	24	0	12	0	36	0	36	0	108	0	108
LAKE OF THE WOODS	28	0	14	0	42	0	42	0	126	0	126
LESUER	118	0	59	0	177	0	177	0	531	0	531
MAHNOMEN	0	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	36	0	36
MARSHALL	68	21	30	21	90	23	90	0	270	65	335
MCLEOD	196	0	98	7	294	52	294	51	882	110	992
MEEKER	58	11	29	31	87	59	87	15	261	116	377
MILLE LACS	122	0	61	0	183	0	183	0	549	0	549
MORRISON	94	0	47	17	141	75	141	5	423	97	520
MOWER	200	0	100	7	300	90	300	10	900	107	1007
MICOLLET	222	20	111	49	333	135	333	20	999	232	1231
NOBLES	80	0	40	0	120	40	120	20	360	60	420
NORMAN	48	12	24	10	72	0	72	4	216	34	250
OLMSTED	664	45	332	156	996	554	996	182	2988	937	3925
OTTER TAIL	340	0	170	0	510	31	510	19	1530	50	1580
PENNINGTON	58	12	29	21	87	58	87	0	261	91	352
PINE	48	4	28	4	68	9	68	8	188	25	205
PIPESTONE	58	4	25	7	75	45	75	8	225	56	281
POLK	168	0	84	0	252	68	252	18	756	70	826
POPE	58	0	29	0	87	0	87	0	261	0	261
RAMSEY	2434	476	1217	1882	3651	4874	3651	1121	10953	6473	17426
RED LAKE	2	4	1	0	3	20	3	6	9	34	43
REDWOOD	80	0	40	0	120	0	120	0	360	0	360
REGION VIII NORTH	210	0	105	14	315	90	315	80	945	192	1137
RENVILLE	80	20	40	20	120	20	120	0	360	60	420
RICE	266	34	133	60	399	236	399	70	927	400	1327
ROCK	80	0	40	0	120	0	120	0	360	0	360
ROSEAU	58	0	29	0	87	0	87	0	261	0	261
SCOTT	412	0	206	14	618	130	618	37	1854	197	2051
SHERBURNE	198	16	99	57	285	139	285	64	855	276	1131
SIBLEY	30	0	15	0	45	0	45	0	135	0	135
ST LOUIS	956	46	478	116	1434	572	1434	111	4302	845	5147
STEARNS	556	12	278	91	834	443	834	100	2502	646	3148
STEELE	234	0	117	15	351	61	351	15	1053	91	1144
STEVENS	78	0	39	0	117	0	117	0	351	0	351
SWIFT	150	0	75	0	225	0	225	0	675	0	675
TODD	34	0	18	18	54	42	54	17	162	82	244
TRAVERSE	24	0	12	0	36	0	36	0	108	0	108
WABASHA	88	4	44	26	132	88	132	8	396	126	522
WADENA	76	4	38	22	114	28	114	8	342	54	396
WASECA	144	14	83	9	249	58	249	10	747	83	830
WASHINGTON	684	64	342	229	1026	829	1026	277	3078	1398	4468
WATKIN	58	0	29	0	87	0	87	0	261	0	261
WINONA	288	0	144	6	432	204	432	58	1296	268	1564
WRIGHT	312	41	156	74	468	148	468	58	1404	333	1737
YELLOW MEDICINE	72	4	36	7	108	7	108	10	324	28	352

[1]This chart shows the number of full-day spaces by age group for licensed homes and centers. The number for home spaces comes from the Department of Human Services as of July 1988. The number of center spaces comes from a survey of center records by Resources for Child Caring as of November-December 1988.

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E. Child Care Fund: Allocations and Expenditures by County (FY'88)[1]

County	FY88 State Allocation	FY88 State Allocation Spent	County Expenditures	Federal AFDC Expenditures	Total Expenditures
AITKIN	54291	28224	3943	5550	37717
ANOKA	417846	290921	361830	86932	739683
BECKER	131329	88680	10421	25522	124623
BELTRAMI	225494	144245	24093	30277	198615
BENTON	65115	18826	2812	10216	31854
BIG STONE	18058	9851	1617	0	11468
BLUE EARTH	152822	104227	18358	22565	145150
BROWN	53311	41073	10248	16878	68199
CARLTON	107752	56605	11442	8153	76200
CARVER	44078	38178	12929	11122	62229
CASS	122293	61301	8836	9126	79263
CHIPPEWA	32171	19297	2831	2403	24531
CHISAGO	59003	28081	2598	10302	41061
CLAY	148710	94430	8655	1259	104344
CLEARWATER	49112	2259	137	1677	4073
COOK	7853	3610	593	0	4203
COTTONWOOD	33413	463	38	318	819
CROW WING	198635	150550	106207	6376	263133
DAKOTA	348698	210750	219528	31034	461312
DODGE	29048	7390	1166	0	8556
DOUGLAS	83256	49941	6299	26514	82754
FILLMORE	53287	32302	5185	0	37487
FARIBAULT-MARTIN-WATONWAN	129636	95279	19773	19696	134748
FREEBORN	95816	48615	5728	21684	76027
GOODHUE	75391	42876	4704	17207	64787
GRANT	17161	13038	1700	302	15040
HENNEPIN	3122884	1872031	1696471	501489	4069991
HOUSTON	35351	23880	7384	5116	36380
HUBBARD	69298	27509	3574	6734	37817
ISANTI	61344	32431	4464	11832	48727
ITASCA	208699	142379	50406	728	193513
JACKSON	38887	29951	10729	6748	47428
KANABEC	36225	7765	1276	300	9341
KANDIYOHI	134156	82386	8598	33507	124491
KITTSON	14716	12456	3173	0	15629
KOOCHICHING	78694	47989	17014	7686	72689
LAC QUI PARLE	21324	1349	221	396	1966
LAKE	28304	15414	2136	2815	20365
LAKE OF THE WOODS	9464	5069	832	0	5901
LESUER	45952	29652	6633	3250	39535
MAHNOMEN	30828	1095	179	0	1274
MARSHALL	27786	6486	804	1864	9154
MCLEOD	52205	39805	14910	1946	56661
MEEKER	55292	17238	2145	5561	24944
MILLE LACS	63605	31941	4415	6301	42657
MORRISON	104783	74307	10047	7956	92310
MOWER	123172	96452	208417	47100	351969
NICOLLET	71063	37727	11518	4954	54199

Child Care Fund: Allocations and Expenditures by County (FY'88)[1] (continued)

County	FY88 State Allocation	FY'88 State Allocation Spent	County Expenditures	Federal AFDC Expenditures	Total Expenditures
NOBLES	62627	24181	2989	7091	34261
NORMAN	18062	8764	1439	0	10203
OLMSTED	210255	149156	55511	74928	279595
OTTER TAIL	145822	109499	14340	20408	144247
PENNINGTON	67219	43866	7854	1464	53184
PINE	81524	47140	5911	8268	61319
PIPESTONE	36580	30184	3663	13334	47481
POLK	138297	91065	10688	28613	130366
POPE	35435	22817	2802	1911	27530
RAMSEY	1790280	1183469	737749	475943	2397161
RED LAKE	13496	5882	2887	145	8914
REDWOOD	43069	33839	4867	0	38706
REGION VIII NORTH[3]	146503	98579	8067	34438	141084
RENVILLE	33736	16591	2723	0	19314
RICE	88685	50858	6249	7283	64390
ROCK	21485	16202	5076	1315	22593
ROSEAU	28344	13419	2033	1443	16895
SCOTT	59883	42281	38735	6482	87498
SHERBURNE	64796	44601	50622	8487	103710
SIBLEY	28528	22776	4492	2228	29496
ST LOUIS	1013550	717898	1261100	336278	2315276
STEARNS	277508	142797	16239	34936	193972
STEELE	44854	38181	5307	0	43488
STEVENS	29394	21790	2307	0	24097
SWIFT	35397	18113	2650	2318	23081
TODD	89936	75052	26114	11114	112280
TRAVERSE	12667	5056	831	0	5887
WABASHA	40092	18242	2545	1740	22527
WADENA	79097	48137	4018	1113	53268
WASECA	45984	22690	3267	2612	28589
WASHINGTON	219501	137732	13974	46545	198251
WILKIN	17992	15146	2601	59	17806
WINONA	116557	94733	71337	27857	193927
WRIGHT	108562	45782	7312	19528	72622
YELLOW MEDICINE	39272	20944	2063	1913	24920
TOTAL	12,508,600[2]	7,794,086	5,307,399	2,201,270	15,302,755

[1]This chart shows the breakdown of Child Care Fund expenditures, county and federal expenditures by FY'88. Data is from the Department of Human Services, quarterly Child Care Program Report.

[2]Includes $36,000 allocated to the State University system which was not spent, but was carried forward to FY'89.

[3]Lincoln, Lyon, Murray counties

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F. Child Care Data by County (FY'88)

County	Children Served[1]	Families Served[1]	Families on Waiting List[1]	Total Eligible Families[1]	% of Eligible Families Served[1]	Children 0-5 Yrs[2]	Children 6-12 Yrs[2]	Children 0 - 12 Yrs[2]	% of Working Mothers With Children Under 6 Yrs[2]	Children Under 6 Yrs Needing Care[2]	Full-time Spaces Per 10 Children Under 6 Yrs[2]
AITKIN	87	59	0	148	39.9	1071	1787	2858	46.9	502	3.1
ANOKA	543	368	249	974	37.8	21061	32641	53702	64.8	13483	4.4
BECKER	142	96	12	398	24.6	2887	4692	7579	55.7	1608	4.4
BELTRAMI	274	186	15	644	41.9	3267	4663	7930	53.4	1745	3.3
BENTON	31	21	27	248	8.8	3884	4264	7348	63.2	1949	3.4
BIG STONE	12	8	7	39	20.5	663	959	1622	62.2	412	4.2
BLUE EARTH	152	103	78	396	26.8	5724	6525	12259	62.6	2583	3.8
BROWN	74	50	28	208	24.0	2845	3860	6705	62.8	1764	4.8
CARLTON	130	88	31	212	41.5	2868	4469	7337	53.4	1532	2.8
CARVER	56	38	85	178	21.3	3973	5962	9935	62.4	2477	5.1
CASS	63	43	6	301	14.3	1996	3125	5121	47.5	948	2.5
CHIPPEWA	27	18	0	161	11.2	1474	2177	3651	62.4	919	1.9
CHISAGO	43	29	5	144	20.1	3878	4962	8840	61.3	1886	1.5
CLAY	150	102	51	380	26.8	5881	6267	11428	59.6	3029	3.8
CLEARWATER	13	9	0	162	5.6	874	1373	2247	55.8	488	0.5
COOK	9	6	0	19	31.6	333	499	832	63.4	211	4.3
COTTONWOOD	4	3	0	144	2.1	1212	2084	3296	64.4	788	2.4
CROW WING	319	216	0	575	37.6	4144	6244	10388	54.8	2239	2.5
DAKOTA	553	375	237	868	43.6	23344	25249	58593	63.3	14779	4.5
DODGE	12	8	38	111	7.2	1829	2692	4521	68.2	1247	0.1
DOUGLAS	94	64	18	227	28.2	2997	4274	7271	59.7	1798	3.6
FILLMORE	56	38	14	274	13.9	2811	3086	5895	58.3	1173	1.9
FARIBAULT-MARTIN-WATONWAN HSD	137	93	0	421	22.1	4949	7544	12493	60.8	2968	4.4
FREEBORN	117	79	29	266	29.7	3262	4763	8025	56.8	1852	2.6
GOODHUE	75	51	0	227	22.5	3710	5636	9346	65.1	2415	3.5
GRANT	19	13	2	56	23.2	627	963	1590	52.8	331	2.2
HENNEPIN	2954	2003	2496	6810	33.3	84422	104825	189247	62.2	52562	4.8
HOUSTON	34	23	0	164	14.8	1916	2664	4680	66.8	1263	3.8
HUBBARD	52	35	0	238	14.7	1283	2094	3377	54.9	704	1.9
ISANTI	40	27	0	139	19.4	2874	4067	7441	58.7	1686	1.0
ITASCA	257	174	0	384	45.3	4269	6819	11088	61.5	1773	2.4
JACKSON	93	63	0	145	43.4	1834	1758	2792	62.7	649	4.1
KANABEC	9	6	0	144	4.2	1464	2862	3526	57.7	845	1.9
KANDIYOHI	127	86	94	288	38.7	3664	5258	8922	67.9	2496	3.8
KITTSON	16	11	3	59	18.6	589	848	1349	63.2	322	3.5
KOOCHICHING	102	69	0	143	48.3	1686	2624	4310	62.4	1051	1.5
LAC QUI PARLE	6	4	0	182	3.9	938	1445	2375	53.5	698	0.8
LAKE	27	18	0	61	43.9	1828	1693	2721	61.5	627	1.7
LAKE OF THE WOODS	15	10	0	36	27.8	338	481	819	61.4	287	4.8
LESUER	37	25	0	151	16.6	2488	3556	6044	71.3	1774	2.8
MAHNOMEN	1	1	0	110	0.9	467	844	1311	62.4	292	0.8
MARSHALL	15	10	0	163	6.1	1235	1998	3233	45.6	563	4.3
MCLEOD	68	41	24	168	24.4	2893	4428	7325	62.4	1804	3.6
MEEKER	27	18	25	172	10.5	2899	3168	5259	68.8	1259	2.2
MILLE LACS	35	24	6	148	16.2	2816	2923	4939	56.8	1144	3.2
MORRISON	77	52	42	471	11.8	3866	4711	7777	62.4	1912	2.8
MOWER	426	289	0	338	87.6	3432	5818	8442	58.5	2089	3.5
NICOLLET	81	55	57	214	25.7	2876	3947	6823	65.8	1893	4.6
NOBLES	108	73	0	217	33.6	1996	2848	4794	68.9	1262	2.2
NORMAN	13	9	0	121	7.4	775	1299	2074	43.7	338	5.1
OLMSTED	317	215	125	483	53.3	10280	12917	23197	69.7	7113	3.9
OTTER TAIL	177	120	58	542	22.1	4698	7276	11974	56.3	2644	4.8
PENNINGTON	63	43	28	123	35.8	1515	2257	3772	66.2	1083	2.6
PINE	72	49	0	213	23.8	2882	3188	5182	53.4	1113	1.2
PIPESTONE	52	35	5	177	19.8	958	1493	2443	58.6	488	4.3
POLK	162	110	35	314	35.8	3185	4853	8038	56.9	1811	3.1
POPE	47	32	7	164	19.5	1865	1684	2749	53.7	572	3.8
RAMSEY	1944	1318	0	3428	38.4	41613	52626	94239	62.4	25949	4.9
RED LAKE	12	8	0	68	11.8	567	810	1317	51.8	263	1.3
REDWOOD	31	21	0	188	11.7	1788	2697	4477	56.3	1002	2.4
REGION VIII NORTH	178	115	28	568	28.2	4855	6310	10365	61.6	2580	3.8
RENVILLE	18	12	0	159	7.5	1635	2747	4482	53.7	888	3.4
RICE	59	40	28	238	16.8	4875	6700	11575	69.3	3277	2.8
ROCK	38	28	7	153	13.1	1067	1570	2637	48.9	522	4.6
ROSEAU	16	11	0	148	7.9	1318	1948	3266	58.7	773	2.2
SCOTT	58	39	65	171	22.8	6789	7688	12389	63.2	2975	6.7
SHERBURNE	106	72	0	237	30.4	4152	6483	10555	54.6	2258	3.5
SIBLEY	37	25	0	153	16.3	1463	2298	3753	64.3	948	1.8
ST LOUIS	1943	1317	0	1554	84.7	18420	28951	47371	62.6	11486	3.1
STEARNS	180	122	288	681	15.2	12572	16968	28532	60.2	6172	2.6
STEELE	75	51	0	170	30.0	3253	4557	7810	66.4	2168	3.6
STEVENS	43	29	20	116	25.0	1828	1488	2316	64.8	658	3.5
SWIFT	35	24	0	166	14.5	1177	1809	2986	56.9	670	6.7
TODD	118	80	17	318	25.2	2552	4078	6622	58.4	1491	1.2
TRAVERSE	7	5	0	71	7.0	441	651	1092	54.9	242	3.8
WABASHA	27	18	5	134	13.4	2094	2988	5082	65.7	1375	2.8
WADENA	63	43	0	281	21.4	1385	2134	3519	52.7	738	3.9
WASECA	38	28	0	141	14.2	2101	2979	5168	64.4	1484	4.1
WASHINGTON	167	113	101	458	24.7	11941	19738	31671	59.1	7862	4.5
WILKIN	48	27	0	88	33.8	821	1187	2008	56.8	466	3.7
WINONA	289	142	38	355	48.8	4963	6114	11077	63.2	3136	3.6
WRIGHT	78	53	0	384	17.4	8229	11879	20108	58.3	6799	2.5
YELLOW MEDICINE	48	27	4	173	15.6	1877	1749	2826	56.3	686	3.9

[1] For the data sources, see Table 5.

[2] For the data sources, see Table 1.

[3] For the data source, see Table 2.

[4] For the data source, see Table 2 and Table 10.

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G. For Further Reading: Minnesota Child Care Reports

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Child Care Works has plans to collect and publish data on child care issues and child care legislation. For further information call 612-823-7243.

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